THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1934 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1934—VOL. XXVI, NO. 195

**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

San Francisco Strike Relaxes

Radical Leaders Are Blamed

Britain Backs Beef Farmers

U. S. Rebuffs Reich, Asks Pay

Endeavour Gets Amateur Crew

Moscow Punishes With Scorn

SAN FRANCISCO'S second day of the general strike finds the city less seriously crippled and the fear of famine and panic lifting. With government appearing to have moved from the City Hall to the Labor Temple, the strikers' general committee orders highway pickets to allow trucks of produce, milk and supplies to enter the city. The employees of the municipal street car lines, told by the city they will lose jobs and pension rights, are ordered back by the strike committee and service resumes. Many restaurants are allowed to open, after a day of privation and difficulty. Various strike orders are relaxed as the strike leaders realize their danger—Their usurpation and the suffering they cause threaten to cost them public sympathy.

¶ California and San Francisco officials and newspapers denounce the general strike. Acting Governor Merriam tells the coast in a broadcast that alien radicals are responsible for the deadlock in the maritime workers' dispute, urges driving out of professional agitators, and promises vigorous action as needed. He has sent in the full National Guard of 7000 men with machine guns and tanks. Mayor Rossi finds hundreds of business men volunteering to aid in bringing in food and keeping order. The Chronicle calls this a battle of the Communists through the medium of organized labor to destroy the government. The Examiner warns—"San Francisco will not let itself be defeated by a general strike captained by Communists."

¶ Oakland, across the bay from San Francisco, finds the strike gripping its building trades and industries. Suburban electric trains halt. Portland, Ore., sees gasoline go to 40 cents a gallon and a general strike threaten. Seattle doubts a general strike will occur and sees non-union labor loading ships. Senator Wagner flies from Washington to Portland to oppose a strike. President Roosevelt halts to fish at Clipperton Island, but can reach California in 24 hours if his presence is actually required. His new mediators begin their work. Back of the movements of officials the San Francisco public stirs and thinks. San Francisco always meets its problems boldly—It is expected now to develop ideas of permanent value in the meeting of general strikes.

¶ Britain's Commons comes to the aid of the beef producers with a state subsidy of £3,000,000. This is emergency assistance designed to keep the British stock farmer on his feet until April, 1935, when the MacDonald Government hopes to make new and mutually satisfactory beef bargins with the British Dominions and the Argentine. Britain feels that its partners under the Ottawa agreement and the Argentine pact will consent to revisions to ease the worries of all—It is better, perhaps, to worry over too much beef than over too little.

¶ The United States Government informs Germany that no trade concessions will be made to secur payment on German debts, and demands that American bondholders be treated as favorably as any others. The State Department's aide memoire replies to German feelers for negotiations over servicing the Dawes and Young loans, payments on which were stopped by the German moratorium. Britain, Holland, and perhaps other countries, have secured payment for their bondholders by making bargains. The American position is emphatic—The German debt is an honor obligation, not subject to dicker.

¶ England sees T. O. M. Sopwith man the Endeavour, America's Cup challenger, with an amateur crew. Following a strike of the professional crew for high wages, hundreds of British amateurs answer the call for volunteers. After a workout in a Havre regatta, the new crew will start across the Atlantic with Endeavour, convoyed by the steam yacht Vita. The Boston yacht Yankee, with bow changed from U-shape to V-shape, performs well in light airs and grows in favor as defender. Sailors aren't the only amateurs in this great race—Millions of armchair strategists will soon be telling the skippers what they ought to do.

¶ Moscow tries a drastic experiment to teach Soviet citizens to respect the rules in public recreation places. In the Park of Culture and Rest are set up startling effigies of men and women who have been fined for rowdyism. Placards give the name of the offender and tell whether he or she picked flowers, walked on the grass, or was guilty of intoxication and disorder. Holding up the guilty ones to public scorn is found to have powerful preventive as well as punitive effect—Few of us would be petty vandals if we thought the neighbors were going to know of our deeds.

Reich Taxes Seized to Pay Dawes Debt

Hull Note to Germany Stops Dickering on Payment

Financial Crisis Seems Impending

Control of All Grains Set Up by Government to Keep Bread Price Down

Financial affairs of the Reich Government are fast reaching a crisis along three fronts.

First, the sharp note from the United States Secretary of State reminds Germany that America will expect fair treatment for holders of German bonds in this country, and that this matter is not to be made a dickering-point in regard to servicing loans.

Second, a sharp boomerang to the National Socialist moratorium on foreign debt payments is found in the action of the Dawes Loan Trustees in seizing tax funds in the Reichsbank amounting to several million marks, property of the German Government, as past-due interest on the debt. The German Government counters with a rather vague threat to take whatever action is necessitated by the move.

Third, complete control of grains has been taken over by the State in regulations calculated, it is stated, to prevent market speculation and maintain prices within reach of the public. Last year the effort was to keep prices up; this year the effort is to keep prices down.

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, July 17—Trustees of the Dawes Loan have ordered seizure of the revenue pledged to meet the services on that loan because the debt payments were not transferred on July 15, it is reported here today.

These revenues, in the form of taxes on tobacco, beer and sugar, together with the state monopoly on alcoholic spirits amounting to 1,000,000 marks monthly, all mortgaged under the provisions of the Dawes loan, are taken to cover debt charges amounting to about 4,000,000 marks.

The trustees announced today that they will refuse to release from this account about 200,000,000 marks monthly to the German Government.

The Government announced its intention to take "the necessary measures to insure these revenues being used for their intended purpose," the statement being interpreted as a threat to confiscate the sum on deposit in the Reichsbank. But neither the bank nor the Finance Ministry indicated definitely what measures were contemplated.

Reich's Explanation

The Government statement contends that vital interests of the Reich are jeopardized through the step taken by the Loan Trustee."

The following details of the situation were included in the statement by the Reich Government:

"As a result of the Reichsbank's foreign currency situation the monthly payments due July 15 for service on the Dawes and Young Loans could not be placed at the disposal of the trustees. These due

(Continued on Page 5, Column 7)

Dock Agitator Finds Way Out

Fish Fleet Pooh-Poohs Pirates

Judge Burns—He Likes His Golf

South End Speeders Find Police Captain Meant It—Liquor License Applicant Seeks Rejection and Gets It—New Faber-Millen Trial Denied

The Boston Day

Peter King has credentials from the Communist Labor Party of New York, and a police reputation as a radical labor organizer. Last night after local units of the International Longshoremen's Association failed to take action in sympathy with San Francisco strikers, King tried to persuade some of the dock workers that they should do something about it. Two of the workers standing on the sidewalk with King disagreed. They disagreed so violently that King found himself suddenly on the other side of two plate glass windows and inside a store on Broadway in the South End. A big hole in the window marked his path of entrance.

So-called radicals at the association meeting at Faneuil Hall fared little better. Two alleged Communists passing out handbills pleading for sympathy with the west coast strike were arrested by police. Others were ordered away.

Mr. John J. Doolin, vice-president of the International Longshoremen's Association, says sentiment here is sympathetic with the aims of the strikers in the West. Sympathy will be shown, however, only with financial aid, it is indicated.

Opposition to the peaceful Boston attitude comes chiefly from those purporting to represent the Marine Workers Industrial Union. Unloading on Boston's wharfs continues, such of it as there is.

Fishing

Gloucester Strike Breaks

A spanking breeze today pushed most of the Gloucester fleet out toward the fishing grounds—and possible trouble.

Sailing of the fleet broke a one-day mackerel strike, but failed to settle the moot issues involved. Just what these issues are isn't quite clear, but it is certain that the low price of fish had a lot to do with it. Some claimed a certain faction had urged that the fleet remain in port to boost prices by an artificial scarcity The matter of whether the boats should salt down some of their own fish while returning from

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Spanish Premier Moves for Peace With Catalonians

Samper Urges Companys to Coöperate With Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MADRID, July 17—A conciliatory tone has at the last moment crept into the acrimonious discussion between the Catalonian "generalitat" and the Central Government over the discussion of land laws.

The improvement began with Premier Samper's note to Señor Luis Companys, the Catalonian president, inviting the latter not to apply the law breaking up big estates until the terms of the law have been made to comcide with the requirements of the national constitution This is interpreted as holding out a prospect that the Catalan law will be recognized, if certain modifications are introduced.

Premier Samper, in his note sent last week-end, declared that the Central Government "trusts in Señor Companys' zeal as its representative in Catalonia" to make sure that the date of putting the law into operation will be postponed. It is pointed out, however, that Señor Companys is not only the representative of the Central Government but is also a party chief and Premier of an autonomous Catalonia. Thus his local duties to some extent conflict with those of national scope.

The Catalan Generalitat met today to consider an answer to the Samper note. The expectation for a favorable outcome of the dispute is increased by the press campaign now going on in Madrid for reduction of import duties on foreign goods. If the Central Government were to take such a step, the effect on Barcelona manufactures would be considerable.

Great $1,000,000 Barter System In Maine Proposed

State-Supervised Plan Will Set Up the First Unit Near Van Buren

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 17 (AP)—A state-supervised system of barter, with community storehouses for the clearance of surplus commodities, is contemplated by Mr. Richmond H. Sargent, director of Maine's rural rehabilitation program.

The first unit in the $1,000,000 project, financed by federal funds, probably will be set up near Van Buren. Families with 14 or more children are on the "verge of starvation" in this vicinity, Mr. Sargent said.

The organization will take over civil works projects and other relief measures carried on through the past winter. In addition permanent rehibilitation of the depression-stricken population will be attempted.

Nothing will be given away, Mr. Sargent said. "Everything must be paid for in work, cash or goods in kind."

"Persons receiving aid must become members of their respective rehabilitation groups," he explained. "For aid received they must sign two-year, non-interest bearing notes. Work centers will be established in the various groups, where members may pay off their notes in work and receive a small cash payment in addition. Storehouses to receive goods in kind, and to disburse these goods from other regions also will be established in each group.

"The work centers will consist of non-competitive, small industries.

"The various community groups will exchange their products with each other."

New England Going Ahead In Confidence

Reduction in Holdings of Federal Bonds a Good Sign, Banker Says

Trade Fields Sought

Despite Fears Voiced About Governmental Spending, Banks 'Knit Away'

Though New England bankers frequently proclaim lack of confidence in the Government's spending program, they are knitting away as though they had complete confidence in Washington.

Thus in March the banks reporting in the Boston district Federal Reserve System announced Government holdings of about $284,000,000. This last week those holdings had shrunk to $213,000,000, according to reserve figures.

The layman bewilderingly asks: "But does this not reveal a real lack of confidence in the Government, this refusal to buy Government securities?"

Bonds Possess Liquidity

Quite the opposite, according to Mr. Wilmot Evans, president of the Boston Five Cents Savings Bank. When banks lack confidence in the business outlook, when they become fearful, they load up on Government bonds, he explained. Government bonds are the most liquid of securities; they can be cashed almost immediately.

The rather rapid diminution in the holdings of Government securities in New England banks indicates to Mr. Evans that despite the calamity speeches from this section, real confidence is being manifested. Boston banks are apparently gathering courage and extending their investments into good industrial and railroad holdings, he said.

Other bankers when asked regarding this dropping away from Government securities, asserted it might merely mean idle money. Mr. Evans, however, was satisfied the trend disclosed a gradual strengthening of confidence and a gradual return to normal banking policy.

Another banker declared the reduction of Government holdings represents a willingness, at least, to invest in safe industrial enterprise if such securities are available. This is a reversal of the abnormal trend last year when banks were saturating themselves with Government bonds, shying away from any other investments that might be offered.

Reduction of $12,000,000

The First National Bank of Boston had $135,000,000 in Government holdings in March, this year. These holdings were reduced $12,000,000 in the next six months to about $123,000,000 on June 30, 1934.

There are many factors such as the maturity of holdings, interest rates and the like that dictate the fluctuations of government holdings. At the present municipal financing is at its height, and much money is going in this direction.

In the main, however, commentators believe the trend in the last six months to unload government bonds is so marked that it indicates renewed courage to proceed with less liquid securities.

That this trend is still operating in New England is still apparent from the figures for the last week revealing that government holdings here have declined about $1,000,000 further.

TVA Pays $6,088,000 For Tennessee Utility

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 17 (AP)—The Tennessee Valley Authority announced today it had reached an agreement to purchase the electric distribution and transmission facilities of the Tennessee Public Service Company, local power company, for $6,088,000.

The Monitor Index

Tuesday, July 17, 1934

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 5, 9
News of Sports—Page 4
Financial News—Pages 10 and 11

Features

Chess 4
Weather 5
Events Tonight 5
Radio Time-Table 5
Progress in Education 6
The Home Forum 7
The Man of God's Creating [With French Translation]
Home Building and Gardening 8
Daily Features 13
Editorials 14

Things Present

The first editorial is an outspoken argument against government by strike. It concludes with a statement of what the rest of the country can do to aid a strike-torn center.

Pity the poor NRA blue eagle: it must hang its head as the school teachers pass by. Read "The Forgotten Woman," on the Editorial Page.

In a certain home, every other Saturday is celebrated as "mother and daughter day." The article in the northwest corner of the Progress in Education Page is cordially recommended to every mother.

The Home Building and Gardening Page is devoted largely to an illustrated discussion of what little pools can do for gardens.

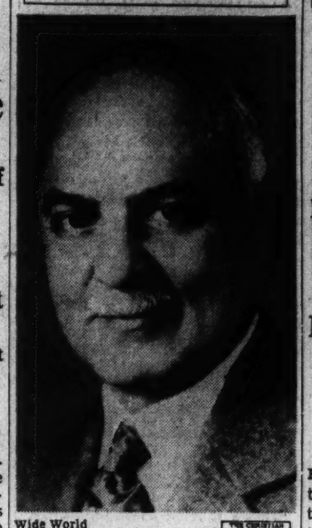
One of the most appealing pictures yet received by the Monitor Camera Club is reproduced on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Everyone who enjoyed Vaah Young's "A Fortune to Share" will not wish to miss his "Go-Giving in the Race for Human Progress," in the Weekly Magazine Section, which comes tomorrow. Another article of importance is "Saving the 1935 Naval Conference," by Lord Strabolgi. "Under the Big Top with Presidents," by Floyd L. Bell, will convince any reader that White House families are not immune from the allure of the daring young man on the flying trapeze.

Wednesday brings the Women's Activities Page.

Civic Guardian



Wide World — The Christian Science Monitor

Angelo Rossi
Mayor of San Francisco

Grain Shortage Menaces Soviet Collective Plan

Sub-Average Crops Add New Problem for Communists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—How to divide an inadequate food supply among the industrial and office workers of the cities and factories and the collective and individual farmers is the momentous question upon which Russia's Communist dictators must make a decision before the middle of August.

It is now clear that the drought this spring in southern Russia's grain-growing areas has damaged the crop in the Ukraine, the north Caucasus and the Volga basin to such an extent that sub-average yield is inevitable.

In 1932, when the same prospect faced the Government, grain was taken forcibly from the peasants who had raised it, with the result that between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 became famine victims. By this means the food supplies of industrial workers and city dwellers were assured.

Bigger Problem

But the decision two years ago was not so difficult as the present one, from the Communist point of view. The short crop then was due to the fact that peasants had resisted the drive for collectivization, and had refused to raise more grain than enough for their own needs. The Kremlin rulers determined to teach them a lesson which they would not soon forget.

Great as was the human cost, last year's adequate crop proved to Communists that the lesson had been learned. Almost universal collectivization, which became an accomplished fact in 1932, was organized last year by energetic and efficient "political sections" into an agriculture capable of producing the full needs of the Soviet population under favorable weather conditions. Last

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

Strike Overflows In San Francisco And Heads North

Federal Efforts Are Directed to Keeping Strike Down

Hope to Confine It to California

By Joseph C. Harsch
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 17—The Roosevelt Administration—or what there is left of it in Washington these days—was beginning seriously to question the wisdom of some of its labor policies here today as the San Francisco strike dramatized the ugly menace to recovery and economic peace which labor's unbridled right to strike constitutes.

What little can be done from here was still being done. Three federal peacemakers were on their way to the coast to aid the special longshoremen's strike board in its efforts to restore peace in the strike-torn area before it spreads to other parts of the country. Rumblings of sympathetic strikes along the Atlantic seaboard added to the Administration's concern.

But the plain fact stood forth more clearly than ever that Administration policy has on the one hand brought industry under federal control, while at the same time guaranteeing labor a freedom from control exceeding anything it has enjoyed in American history.

Not only is labor free from government, but government has attempted through Section 7A of the Recovery Act to make it free from industrial coercion as well.

Labor Its Own Mentor

That the country is now reaping the fruits of this policy is apparent. Even within the Administration there are those beginning to recognize that national interests demand equal subordination to authority of both parties in the apparently unending industrial battle.

Peace can be maintained, it is beginning to be realized, only if an absolute balance between the two forces can be maintained by governmental authority which applies equally and equitably to both sides.

But under the law as at present constituted there is no such equality of control. Labor has its legally guaranteed right to strike freely and at will and is not responsible for the effects which exercise of this right may have on recovery.

Industry, on the other hand, is forbidden to deny the right of collective bargaining—which implies the right to strike—and is at the same time required by codes to pay minimum wages, grant maximum hours, etc.

Thus Labor's condition can not be depressed below a certain fixed point, but may be raised indefinitely above that point provided it has the power to force it through exercise of the strike weapon.

Horns of Dilemma Sharp

Because this is the law—and because also the Administration does depend so much on the votes of the great mass of working class individuals in the country—there is a great reluctance here toward federal

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

East Bay Cities Join Walkout—Portland Expected Next

Some Cars Running And Supplies Arrive

By Courtland Holdom
Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17—Organized labor ruled San Francisco yesterday by the stern tyranny of a general strike, and today moved to extend its realm over Oakland, Berkeley and other East Bay cities.

No revolution had occurred, but in so far as plain John Citizen was concerned the seat of government was effectively removed from the City Hall to the Labor Temple.

The municipality had promised him he might ride to work, but the unions said "no street cars," so he walked.

Later, however, the municipal lines resumed full service, but that afforded only 180 cars serving limited sections of the city.

The city ordinances still granted him permission to lunch where he might wish, but the strike committee gave him a list of 19 "approved" restaurants outside which he might wait patiently in line for a hasty bite. The streets remained open for his motorcar, but labor had prevented him from buying gasoline for half a week.

Labor in the Saddle

So it mattered little to "John Citizen" that militiamen converged upon San Francisco from all parts of the State, until some 4500 of them held the waterfront, and the whole National Guard was said to be on the way—that tanks rattled over the Embarcadero or that sandbag forts replaced wooden barriers at strategic points.

The soldiers remained aloof from the business and residential quarters, and labor ruled John's comings and goings. It ruled effectively, of course, unchallenged by anything stronger than oratory, and the day wore to a close with far less violence than has marked many another since the longshoremen first struck on May 9.

A little looting, perhaps, a few arrests of recalcitrants noted on the police blotter, and many reports of intimidations and threats, but nothing to compare with the pitched battles between police and strikers that have brought many injuries and some fatalities in recent days.

The atmosphere of the city, however, was tense with expectancy of the unknown.

Silent crowds walking, walking ceaselessly through the business area; faces peering through the windows of closed restaurants; automobiles parked thickly along all streets, but little traffic except when hoarded gasoline must be spent on transportation to or from work.

Strike pickets loitering outside closed garages, movie houses and car barns watched ominously for any sign of strike breaking.

Business—Not as Usual

With industry at a standstill, business attempted to carry on. Banks were open, and so were the larger stores, but there was little shopping.

The stock exchange was open, but trading was light. Hotels closed their restaurants to all guests, and some even barricaded their doors and admitted residents only by pass.

Public officials denounced the strike in vigorous terms. Mayor Angelo Rossi issued a proclamation calling upon those "completely committed in their hearts to the American form of government" to aid him in citizen committees being formed to reëstablish popular control of the city's affairs.

Acting Governor Frank Merriam told the whole State via radio that he considered the San Francisco situation no legitimate expression of labor's aspirations, but an evidence that radical if not communistic leadership has run away with the labor movement here.

Without any prejudice to the rights of labor to strike, he pledged his full power to terminate an intolerable situation in San Francisco.

Meanwhile, the local police continued to add recruits to their forces at the rate of about 100 a day, and scrutinized the city closely from the air as well as from the ground.

The National Guard extended its lines to include the wholesale produce section, in anticipation of plans to convoy food trucks into the city.

Different Picture by Labor

A far different picture was painted by the general strike committee, which issued a statement protesting that the present situation was forced upon labor as well as the citizenry in general by employers who were doggedly opposed to granting workers their rights under the New Deal.

It declared the strikers have no desire to paralyze production or distribution of needful goods and services, or cause a breakdown of government.

The objectives of the strike were outlined as solely the safeguarding of workers' rights to organize in unions of their own choosing and to bargain collectively, and in achieving this end the committee pledged the strikers to a zealous protection of American institutions.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17 (AP)—The Eastbay cities of Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda fell today under

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Drive for Interstate Action In Campaign Against Crime Backed by Civic Organizations

Washington Conference Called by General Federation of Women's Clubs to Inform Members of Need of Coöperation by Police

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 17—A score of national civic organizations, called together by the General Federation of Women's Clubs, pledged themselves yesterday to work for interstate coöperation in apprehending criminals and reducing crime.

The step taken by the representatives of these various groups of citizens is a part of the whole move initiated by the Department of Justice to eliminate handicaps of state lines in solving crimes and bringing criminals to justice.

Pledging themselves to inform their millions of members on the necessity of closer interstate police coöperation, the conference agreed "to recommend to their constituencies and other similar civic groups that they utilize the opportunity offered for great national service to the end that public opinion in the respective states be aroused to take advantage of this act for coöperation with the law enforcement and other agencies for crime control."

Right Granted By Congress

The basis for interstate action is the Ashurst-Sumner Act recently passed "granting the consent of Congress to any two or more states to enter into agreements or compacts for coöperative efforts and mutual assistance in the prevention of crime and for other purposes."

Mr. William Stanley, assistant to the Attorney-General, described how states have been handicapped in apprehending criminals who flee across state boundaries and are free until extradition orders are issued to bring them back. While an American "Scotland Yard" would not be feasible, unified plans for crime control, working similarly in all states would be of great benefit, he said.

Supervision of Paroled Men

Mr. E. Stagg Whitin, chairman of the executive committee of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor, presented a plan for interstate coöperation in the supervision of paroled prisoners, while Dr. Burdette Lewis of the American Public Welfare Association outlined a plan for coöperation among state police which, he said, had been adopted unofficially by several middle western states but must be incorporated in state law if it is to be permanently effective.

The general federation members in charge of the conference were Miss Julia K. Jaffrey, chairman of public welfare, and Mrs. Arch Trawick, chairman of correction.

Other organizations represented at the conference included the American Red Cross, National Council of Catholic Women, American Legion, Salvation Army, United States Conference of Mayors, International Association of Chiefs of Police, American Public Health Association, National Legal Aid Association, American Association of University Women, National Congress of Parents and Teachers, and the International Kiwanis.

Connor Child Found Alive in the Woods

HARTSDALE, N. Y., July 17 (AP)—Robert Connor was found alive and smiling this afternoon in the woods behind his house by state troopers.

Farmers for Roosevelt and Hand-Outs

At the Chicago Crossroads It Is Learned That 80 Per Cent Farm Strength Is for President—Midwest Radicalism Strikes New Note—G. O. P. Senate Strength Appears to Be in Some Doubt

'The People' Analyze the New Deal

By Erwin D. Canham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 17—Today I used Chicago as the hub of a wheel, to get ideas on three leading questions that puzzled us in Washington. Perhaps Monitor readers everywhere want to know the answers to:

What do the farmers think about it all?

What about the radical movement?

What political changes may be expected in the fall elections?

You meet very well-informed experts on all three topics at this cross-roads. They were illuminating.

I first addressed myself to Mr. Clifford V. Gregory, editor of the Prairie Farmer.

"What about production control?" was the curtain-raising question.

"The farmers are pretty well convinced," he replied, "that they must control production and have government help in doing it. To that extent they're in sympathy with the main purpose of the AAA.

"There's a lot of dissatisfaction, however, with details. The operation is too complicated, although there are plans under way for simplifying it. In the corn-hog allotments, for instance, the job of distributing allotments hasn't been satisfactory, and there's disagreeableness and tension in plenty of communities."

"How does that scheme operate?" I asked.

He explained:

"The government statisticians tell local county committeemen how many hogs they ought to have in the books for 1932 and 1933. And then the farmers, mostly quite honestly, tell another story. The two figures are often wide apart. The county committeemen have the difficult task of trimming down the farmers' figures to bring them somewhere nearly in line with Government quotas."

Mr. Gregory thinks the Government's figures are substantially accurate, but that application of them to local areas is immensely difficult. And, of course, the farmer's own estimate may be colored by a number of factors, with occasional dishonesty. Thus, old sows and even calves have been listed as pigs grown during the current year! And the deadline for counting pigs is in December, 1931. Lots of farmers are counting pigs farrowed earlier than fall as December piglets. Memory is short, and it's a wise farmer who knows his own pig's birthday.

So the rime of the little pigs that went to market goes on.

In theory, the farmer may not like it. In practice, this is what it brings him: For the seven months November-May, 1933-34, the Chicago market paid the farmer a total of $5.39 per hundredweight for his hogs, as compared with $3.57 per hundredweight for the corresponding months of the previous season. Moreover, the drought—which caused falling prices in May because so many pigs came to market—must

(Continued on Page 9, Column 1)

THE Christian Science Monitor's Washington Bureau has extensively reported what the Roosevelt Administration is doing, planning, disputing or achieving. Now Mr. Canham, the chief of the bureau, is touring the country to record impressions he receives of reactions to and effects of the Government's vast and venturesome program. The next article will be from St. Louis. Mr. Canham will meet the presidential party at Portland and return with it.

Futility of General Strikes Proved by Review of History In Many Parts of the World

Usually They Result Only in Violence And Great Loss

While San Francisco watched Labor throw the region into a state of siege, and Portland, Ore., prepares to cope with a similar situation, a study of history of general strikes provided proof of the truth in a statement by Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson:

". . . Like wars," he said, "strikes never got anything for anybody—unless it was black eyes and bloodshed."

All France was threatened with famine and serious trouble as the result of a strike by railroad employees in 1910.

A story on the front page of The Christian Science Monitor on Oct. 11 of that year announced the French Government was perplexed on how to cope with the problem. Telephone, telegraph and signal lines were cut by strikers who demanded higher pay, shorter hours and more generous construction of pension laws.

"Airplanes for the delivery of urgent mail," the article said, "will be used by the French Government in the event of automobiles failing during the present railway strike."

Briand's Clever Move

Three days later the Monitor files reveal "the great strike smashed with one blow." The strikers, awed by the many arrests of their leaders and apparently unwilling to defy the orders of the Government further, went back to work.

Premier Aristide Briand had called all employees to military duty as reservists and made them man their own trains under the banner of the French Military Engineering Corps. Uniformed and armed, their work was not interferred with by remaining strikers. These made a last desperate effort to secure a walkout of all the unions in France in sympathy with the railroad men, but were only partially successful.

During the strike there were no lights on half the streets of Paris; bombs struck terror along the Champs Elysées, and coal mines dismissed their workers because coal could not be shipped.

Sweden tasted a strike situation in 1909, which on inception threatened a tie-up of activity throughout the nation. More than 200,000 workers, chiefly in the paper and textile industries, walked out, and through the Swedish Federation of Trade Unions they proclaimed a general strike.

Sweden Calls a Bluff

The threat had been held dangling before public officials for nearly a year, but faced with elaborate preparations on the part of labor enthusiasts, the Government literally "called their bluff."

There was to be no interference with the supply of public services, no curtailing of gas, water, or electrical supplies, no bloodshed, and no interfering with train or bus service. Demands were made of the Government, threats of "I won't work" were laid before the people. However, public response indicated strikers could hope for no success and in three weeks the strike was over.

More recently all Britain was affected by a general strike which began May 4, 1926, and lasted 12 days. During this time, all traffic was tied up, newspapers were forced to suspend publication, foodstuffs were kept moving only by organizing Gargantuan fleets of motorcars manned by volunteer householders, grocers, students, and farmers, protected by troops.

The solid wall of public opinion against which strikers stormed in vain, together with true British calm exhibited by all those affected, refusing to reveal any indications of panic, more than met challenges put forth by labor leaders.

Women paraded the streets during the height of trouble with huge banners, the theme of which read "Strikes and lockouts are nae guid tae us."

A year later, Vienna labor enthusiasts tied the Austrian capital into knots through violent activities on the part of a strong Socialist Party. Bloodshed marked its beginning and threatened to continue until all demands were met. Up to this point public opinion was moderately sympathetic, but when force threatened a reign of terror, conservative Austrians together with relentless police activity forced striking Socialists to accept defeat or imprisonment.

Trouble in Seattle and Tacoma, Wash., in 1919 when 50,000 unionists sympathizing with 25,000 shipyard workers striking for higher wages, halted all business activities for three days, was largely considered at the time as a rebellion against the Government. It became known as the I. W. W. uprising. The situation locally was similar in every respect to the usual order for general strikes.

Troops Patrolled Streets

Militia patrolled the streets, food supplies were exceedingly low and supplied to hospitals and a few restaurants by special dispensation of the strike committee. Soup kitchens guarded by police and soldiers went into operation in different sections of the cities affected.

Grocers barred their doors and boarded windows to protect property damage to their empty stores. Fresh fruits and vegetables were considered luxuries. Tacoma was not as badly hit as Seattle. Gasoline and oil could not be had at any price.

Mayor Ole Hanson of Seattle announced that anyone attempting to seize the political reins would be shot on sight. Hundreds of extra police were put into service and preparations were made to swear in 10,000 more if necessary. But three days later normal conditions were slowly resumed, the strike had run its pace and become exhausted.

Bad Business in Havana

The most recent disturbance due to a general strike was the action taken in Cuba last summer which caused the then President Machado to leave the country while scenes of bloodshed and strife marked violence in Havana. Bus drivers followed by taxicab operators led the movement. By Aug. 5, a general strike which took on a revolutionary aspect held all Cuba in its grip.

General Machado called a special session of Congress in order to obtain authority for martial law, but before action could be taken violent rioting broke forth during which General Machado took the advice of his lieutenants and left the country. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes assumed office on Aug. 14 and order was slowly restored.

A Monitor editorial on May 15, 1926, following settlement of the British strike gives a key to unlock such problems. It reads:

"Until mankind become wise enough to apply the Golden Rule to the determination of the vexed questions of human relations, such social warfare as England has just witnessed will always menace industry and good order."

To Mediate Strike

© Harris & Ewing

Senator Robert Wagner
En Route to Portland, Ore.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. Printed in U. S. A.
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Vacations for sale cheap
clip and mail coupon—or call
UNION PACIFIC—Dept. 170 J, 917 Old South Bldg., Boston, Mass.; 630 LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN, Dept. 895 J, 148 Old So. Bldg., Boston, Mass.; 148 So. Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
Please send me complete information about 1934 low-cost Western vacations in
(Check regions you are interested in)
☐ Rocky Mountain National Park
☐ Zion-Bryce-Grand Canyon " "
☐ Yellowstone-Grand Teton " "
☐ Colorado-Utah
☐ California and Hawaii
☐ Pacific Northwest and Alaska
☐ Western Dude Ranches
☐ Boulder Dam
Name
Address
City
State

Reds Are at Work, Acting Governor Merriam Says

Declares Labor Is Under Their Influence in San Francisco

SACRAMENTO, Calif., July 17 (AP)—An intensified drive to rid California of "professional agitators" was urged today by Acting Gov. Frank Merriam who promised to "act with the utmost vigor" to maintain order in the strike-torn San Francisco metropolitan area.

In a coastwide radiocast last night he blamed the mass strike on an element "whose actual purpose is revolution, violent, bloody and destructive."

Questioned today concerning his promise to do anything necessary for the general good of the afflicted area, and particularly to see that women and children did not suffer, the Governor said he had not contemplated declaring martial law.

In a statement he said in part:

"If I err in performing my duty at this time I propose to err on the side of public interest. From those in authority and from the general public, firmness, prudence and unhesitating insistence upon strict observance of legitimate rights of others must prevail.

"Hence it must be understood by all that violence in any form will not be tolerated, and that rioting, or any sporadic or concerted movements, having the aspects of insurrection, will be vigorously, summarily and uncompromisingly suppressed."

In his radiocast the acting Governor said, in part:

"Let me say here, and with such emphasis as I have at my command, that I do not regard the general strike in this State as a true reflection of the attitude of the workers themselves, or of their regular leadership.

"From the inception of the strike of longshoremen and through many weeks of fruitless efforts to reach a settlement fair to all, the fact has been evident—increasingly evident—that destructive and subversive influences have been working against an agreement on any basis whatsoever.

"This should be evident to all, for the average American worker is industrious, law-abiding, self-respecting, and quickly responsive to the dictates of fair play. Had there been no outside and alien counsels provoking distrust, discord and bitterness in this situation, a settlement would have been reached long before this, and to the satisfaction of all concerned.

"It is the plotting of such alien and vicious schemers—not the legitimate and recognized objects of bona fide American workers—that has intensified, magnified and aggravated our labor problems.

"The principles of collective bargaining, the right of workers to organize, the justice of laws governing hours of labor and conditions under which labor shall perform its services, are definitely a part of our economic and social establishment.

"Such questions are not here involved. My concern at this time is to provide protection for all who may be menaced by any misdirected or violent action arising from a conflict for which the general public is not responsible and of which it has become an innocent victim."

A Challenge That Calls for Another David

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Mass Strike Grips All San Francisco

(Continued from Page 1)

the numbing blow of San Francisco's general strike.

Just 24 hours after organized labor here had quit work in a mass movement to force satisfactory settlement of the long-lived longshoremen's strike, union workmen in the near-by Eastbay cities were ready to join them.

Half a million persons of the metropolitan area's total of 1,300,000 live in the cities hit by today's extension of the strike.

As the strike spread, the San Francisco unionists shifted their siege lines, relaxing somewhat so as to reduce the danger to life and health. Almost the full strength of California's militia, numbering 7000 men, now is concentrated here.

Some Street Cars Run

Street car service was partially restored in San Francisco, but it is at a standstill in the Eastbay cities.

Yellow ferryboats of the Key Route System, under the same ownership as the traction lines, have fallen under the force of the strike. The extensive commutation from Oakland and other cities was, in consequence, virtually disrupted.

With today's walkouts, union labor has brought virtually its full strength of 100,000 members in the bay region behind the general strike movement which, leaders say, is in defense of "the American principles of organization and collective bargaining."

Over Portland, Ore., also blockaded for more than two months because of the maritime conflict, general strike clouds hover. The Central Labor Council, representing 85 unions, authorized its strategy committee "to use its best judgment," in the matter of calling a mass walkout. The Portland strike, if called, will probably start at 5 p. m. tomorrow.

Ask Roosevelt's Help

Gov. Julius L. Meier of Oregon has communicated with President Roosevelt, now en route to Honolulu, Senator Robert F. Wagner, (D.) of New York, author of Federal labor legislation, is hastening toward the Oregon city by airplane to aid mediation of the maritime dispute.

Acting Gov. Frank F. Merriam declared at Sacramento that if the National Guard is unable to cope with situations that may develop, he will "take whatever steps as may be necessary for the general good."

A military airplane brought Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, NRA administrator, into San Francisco from Portland last night. Asked if he considered the strike "a test of the NRA program" General Johnson said:

"Can't answer that. Don't know enough about the situation."

An address which he was to have given at the University of California in Berkeley was canceled after the Berkeley police advised university authorities they would be unable to provide an escort because of emergency strike demands.

San Francisco's Board of Supervisors, the city-county governing body, adopted a resolution requesting President Roosevelt to come to the city and direct the attempts to restore peace.

Mayor Rossi made it clear that he had made no request for martial law, but the guardsmen extended their control into part of the industrial and commission house district where the San Francisco Industrial Association, composed of business leaders, has started movement of freight from the long-blockaded waterfront.

It was the industrial association's first attempts to move the freight with nonunion longshoremen and truck drivers that led to the battle of July 5, in which 34 persons fell wounded under police gunfire, two of them fatally.

The federal board appointed by President Roosevelt under the new Labor Disputes Act to attempt mediation of the maritime conflict continued steps to conduct a vote among the maritime workers for selection of collective bargaining leaders and issued a statement asserting that law and order must be maintained.

The board also disclosed a communication it had received from the International Longshoremen's Association which declared the demand of union control of hiring halls and a general settlement for all maritime unions must be assured under any mediation program. The two issues have blocked previous peace efforts.

Communists Lead Strike, Pacific Papers Declare

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17 (AP)—The leading newspapers of San Francisco Bay cities were unanimous today in predicting a general strike could not be won and blaming its inception on Communistic elements. Here is what they said:

San Francisco Chronicle—The issue in this general strike is clear cut. It is a battle of the Communists, by the medium of organized labor and for the destruction of constituted government. It is a reign of terrorism.

San Francisco Examiner—They could not win a general strike—even if they knew what they are striking for. No community—least of all San Francisco—is going to let itself be defeated by a general strike captained by Communists.

San Francisco Call-Bulletin—There rests today on labor unionism a chance to rid its ranks of the stamp of Communism and radicalism to maintain its reputation for integrity. A general strike has never been won.

Oakland Tribune—In the present emergency citizens must keep their heads, with faith that city, state and Federal Government still function, and that in the final analysis American common sense will prevail.

New York Is Assured Of Ample Food Supply

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP)—The San Francisco strike had New York looking to its food supplies today.

The possibilities of shortages and strikes here caused Mayor LaGuardia to confer with representatives of eastern canned goods packers and with Mr. Joseph Ryan, president of the International Longshoremen's Association.

The packers assured him, the Mayor said, that a protracted San Francisco strike was not likely to cause any shortage of staple canned goods on the eastern seaboard. They said, however, the Mayor added, that a scarcity of canned salmon, asparagus and fruits might develop should the general strike extend northward along the Pacific Coast.

New York dock workers ignored yesterday an attempt of the Marine Workers' Industrial Union to bring about a sympathetic strike.

Idle Workers Reject Plan For Return of Strikers

HARRIMAN, Tenn., July 17 (AP)—A committee representing 623 workers who lost their jobs when the Harriman Hosiery Mill closed recently after losing its Blue Eagle, returned from Washington July 15 and reported they had refused to agree to a proposal made by Mr. A. R. Glancy, NRA official, looking toward settlement of the controversy. The Blue Eagle was removed for failure to bargain collectively with employees on strike since last October.

Mr. Joe Long, one of three members of the committee, said Mr. Glancy told them he had proposed that the mill limit employment to one wage earner in a family, making discharges from present employees to meet the requirement, and placing 50 strikers.

Texan Pecan Shellers Quit

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 17 (AP)—Eight thousand pecan shellers, most of them women, struck for higher wages yesterday, tying up San Antonio's pecan shelling industry. Strikers demand that shellers now paid 2 and 3 cents a pound be raised to 5 and 6 cents, and that machine operators who crack pecans, be raised from 25 and 30 cents to 50 cents or more for 100 pounds.

Wagner Flies to Coast

NEWARK, N. J., July 17 (AP)—Senator Robert Wagner, former chairman of the Federal Labor Board, left Newark Airport last night on a plane bound for Portland, Ore., to act as mediator in the threatened general strike growing out of the longshoremen's dispute.

"I am taking this plane to Portland," he said, "where a critical situation exists, at the request of the mediation board in the hope that I may some way help to end the crisis and compose the differences between the contending parties."

Strike Reaches Alaska

KETCHIKAN, Alaska, July 17 (AP)—Ketchikan longshoremen today refused to work on the Standard Oil tanker Alaska Standard. The longshoremen were reported as fearful of another tie-up of Alaska shipping from Pacific Coast ports in the United States, in reprisal, if they worked the cargo.

Few Pecan Workers Out

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 17 (AP)—Only a small portion of the 8000 pecan shellers in the city will heed the union call for a strike here, Mr. Roger M. Bushfield, secretary of the Texas regional labor board, announced today. He estimated that only about 150 workers would engage in the strike.

Plants Adopt Open Shop After Strike of 9 Weeks

DANBURY, Conn., July 17 (AP)—After a series of fruitless conferences, six hatters' fur cutting factories, tied up by a strike for nine weeks, resumed operations today on an open shop basis.

While Danbury and state policemen patrolled the strike area, about 50 men and women returned to their jobs. Pickets and spectators also gathered, but there were no disturbances.

Hope to Confine Strike to California

(Continued from Page 1)

intervention in the San Francisco—or any other—strike problem.

Officials are keenly aware of the danger to recovery which the general strike wave across the country constitutes. They earnestly desire to see it settled. They realize that successful federal intervention would be a great victory for the Administration.

On the other hand, they are keenly conscious of the danger of intervention. Recalling the almost fatal political effects of President Cleveland's use of federal troops in the Pullman strike in Chicago, they are determined to avoid any action which would turn labor against the Administration.

From the political point of view, such a false step might have sufficiently far reaching consequences in itself to destroy the political fortunes of Mr. Roosevelt.

Thus the Administration is caught squarely on the horns of the most pointed dilemma in its history—a dilemma entirely of its own creation. It promised labor a New Deal. It guaranteed labor protection against industry. Labor takes advantage of its new freedom.

Will Assure Supplies

Policy for the moment is to do nothing which would have the appearance of taking sides. The emergency relief administration is collecting vast quantities in the country around San Francisco and preparing to move it in whenever the need becomes acute.

All the indirect pressure of the Government is being exerted in an effort to induce both sides to submit the case to arbitration. But there is no compulsion—and there will be none exerted from Washington unless the situation becomes far worse than it is today.

For the same general reasons the President is being kept out of it personally to the last possible moment. For him to intervene would undoubtedly result in the appearance at least of taking sides.

A temporizing, middle-of-the-road policy characterizes the immediate attitude here toward the present trouble as a result of these various considerations. But it is beginning to be realized that it will be impossible to go on forever in this way. Much as President Roosevelt and General Johnson may deprecate concern over the success of strikes during the past 15 months, strikes are eating a big hole under the foundations of recovery; and more candid officials will admit it, at least privately.

More progressive thought is as a result tending to move very rapidly in the direction of a controlled labor as well as a controlled industry.

The outcome of the San Francisco strike will probably determine whether government labor policy will start moving toward such an advanced point of view, move backward or continue to give labor a free hand.

Troops Called in Minnesota

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 17 (AP)—Gov. Floyd B. Olson today called out national guardsmen in connection with the strike of Minneapolis truck drivers.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 17 (AP)—The market district, scene of disorders and two fatalities in the May strike when thousands of strikers gathered to halt truck movements, was quiet today as 7000 truck drivers began their second strike. Only small groups of pickets were on hand.

Johnson, Unguarded, to Speak

BERKELEY, Calif., July 17 (AP)—Without police guards, Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, NRA head, will speak in the Greek theater on the University of California campus here today.

A brief tiff with Berkeley's college trained police who were too busy with the strike conditions to attend the NRA chief, led to cancellation of the program shortly after General Johnson arrived here by air from Portland last night.

Packing Plant Strike Ends

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, July 17 (AP)—More than 50 members of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters' Union planned to return to work at the Cudahy packing plant today following adjustment of their differences with the company.

Green Looks for Long Fight

SCRANTON, Penna., July 17 (AP)—Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, says he does not look for a quick settlement of the general strike called in San Francisco.

Sale of Liquor Banned During Strike Emergency

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17 (AP)—The general strike committee yesterday issued orders to insure San Francisco with an ample food supply "for duration of the emergency."

Prohibition of all liquor sales by the package or by drink during the emergency.

Truck garden produce will be given safe conduct into the city to insure an ample supply of food for all the people.

Steps shall be taken immediately to revise the emergency measure in effect after the closing of the city's restaurants to the end that sufficient restaurants shall be opened, ample to serve the public.

Steps shall be taken to insure a satisfactory meat supply to the people of the city.

That bakery, milk, and ice wagon drivers, as well as bakery, dairy and ice manufacturers shall continue to service the public.

A transportation committee shall be named to arrange the transfer of the necessary ingredients for the manufacture of these food products and for a supply of gasoline and oil for these authorized services.

Essential service in connection with police, fire, water, sanitation and necessary municipal departments shall be carried on through arrangements with the unions whose members are involved and the executive committee of the general strike committee.

LUSHUS TABLE JELLIES
"The Secret's in the Flavour Cane"
G. HAVINDEN, 9 Queen Victoria St., E.C. 4

C. RASK

For Electric buoy lamps. Suitable Trawl Fishing or any portable buoys. Will burn from 120 to 240 hours. Can be used under water if required. Weight 10 lbs. Head Office Murray St., Stonewall. Fish Docks, Grimsby, Eng. Tel. Grimsby 4082.

15 Qualities and all sizes in
Suit Cases
10/- to £10
CLEGHORN
104 George Street, Edinburgh

Visitors to Edinburgh Appreciate
Scott-Lyon's Rich Fruit Cakes
(Gold Medal Awards)
Sultana, Cherry, Cherrypine, Paradise, Dundee, Rice, Ginger, Plum, etc.
EXHIBITION CURRANT LOAF
Delicious Scots Shortbread
Petticoat Tails Shortbread
Shortbread Fingers
Cocktail Shortbread
SCOTT-LYON Ltd.
EDINBURGH
101 Shandwick Place 72 Newington Road
and 15 other branches throughout the city

CHAIRS
For CHURCHES, HALLS, etc
CATALOGUES FREE
Mealing Bros. Ltd.
Avenue Chair Works
HIGH WYCOMBE
BUCKS, ENG.
Tel. High Wycombe 499

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND
Boness
All Scotland
knows it's
Boness for Value
BONESS, LTD.
Argyle, Glassford and Virginia Streets, Glasgow
We Stock "TOPAZ" Silk Stockings.

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND
McLaren
Gentlemens Outfitters
are Sole Agents for the famous
PELTINVAIN
Weatherproof Coats
35/- to 63/-
42-50 Gordon Street, Glasgow

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND
Everything sold at an Irwin Store is GUARANTEED to give satisfaction and to be absolutely pure
For over 70 years Irwins have adhered faithfully to a generous policy, which today enables the name Irwin to be a household word wherever quality and value are appreciated. The Irwin system of guarantee is unique. Irwins refund the complete money of purchase should any article fail to give complete satisfaction.
Over 180 Branches Including Liverpool, Birkenhead, Wallasey, Oswestry, Chester, Colwyn Bay, Southport, & Lytham-St. Annes
IRWINS for GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

FLETCHER'S
TIGER SAUCE
Know what a really good sauce can be - try a bottle Today from your grocer.
LARGE BOTTLE 4½d
FLETCHERS SAUCE CO. LTD. SELBY, YORKS. ENGLAND

Bobby's of Lord Street Southport
Exclusive Fashions
Home Furnishings and Furniture
Visit the Delightful
RESTAURANT
Lord St., Southport, England

Have you tried
LEA & PERRINS
SALAD CREAM
with your Fish?

GIVE YOUR LAWN THAT VELVET FINISH
The Kenmil Guinea Lawn Mower is most outstanding and yet so reasonable in price! Smooth-running, close-cutting and simple adjustments are special features. Easy to work, the machine is fitted with ball-bearings and a high-speed cutting cylinder with five Sheffield Blades. Each Mower is complete with Grass Box and Plate.
10 IN. MODEL
21/-
Complete

POST ORDERS ACCEPTED
KENDAL MILNE & CO. DEANSGATE, MANCHESTER

SPECTACLES
Always the newest and nicest models at moderate prices and of fine quality.
And always a competent, qualified man in charge of our spectacle fitting rooms to assist you.
J. B. WATSON
EDINBURGH
SCOTLAND

Women to Test Economics In Community Development As Proof of Their Study

Year's Program Arranged by Board of Directors of Business Federation—Positions Found for 5000 in Year, Secretary Reports

By Marjorie Shuler

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., July 17—Fifty-five thousand women who know their economics is the aim of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women, and members of the board of directors in session here today were busily mapping out means of achieving that objective.

Regardless of the fact that a number of the women had been up on Pikes Peak all night to see the sunrise, they tackled their job with fervor and made up an active program for the 1331 clubs in the organization to follow during the next year.

Study groups, panel discussion, forums, talks and lectures will be among the means for training the women and the members of the organization will be called upon to put their knowledge to the practical test in community projects.

Some of the projects already under way which will be copied in other communities deal with employment. The women have set up registration bureaus for the jobless and then have gone ahead with surveys to get employment facts, and with actual reemployment activities.

5000 Positions Found

As the result of a campaign in March the clubs obtained 5000 positions for unemployed women, according to Miss Emily Kneubuhl, executive secretary, who made a report of the work done at the headquarters in New York City.

Other projects undertaken, which were told in a round table led by Miss Frances Cummings of New York City, educational director, included nursery schools, playgrounds, libraries, and the donation of clubrooms for relief sewing.

The women have carried on milk stations, leisure-time activities, slum clearance, clean-up drives, recreation centers, reforestation projects, and reclamation of river-front lands.

The clubs have put through an active educational program and 46 clubs in 22 states even have found the funds with which to start scholarship work during the past three years, said Miss Mary Stewart of Washington, D. C., in her report as national education chairman in Florida, Tennessee, and Nebraska.

There have been campaigns to defend the schools. California has held forums on taxation legislation, economic planning, and war debts. Savannah, Nashville, Knoxville and Tampa have had classes in economics. Indiana has had 41 study groups reaching 1416 members. Lancaster, Columbia and Pottstown clubs in Pennsylvania have devoted part of their regular meetings to the study of economics.

A partial report of scholarship funds, according to Miss Stewart, showed that 398 clubs have such work, 252 making loans to students, and 66 giving money outright. By far the largest number of funds have been given for special help in vocational training.

Information on Vocations

During the year 150 clubs have loaned $18,468 and 58 clubs have given outright $3135. The tendency to loan rather than give money represents a basic philosophy that this is the best means to build self-respect, but the fact that 244 clubs have nearly $100,000 outstanding in loans indicates a present difficulty on the part of graduates to obtain employment enabling them to meet their obligations. Many of the clubs make themselves centers of information on vocations for the benefit of youth in their communities.

In Des Moines during the past three years 480 talks have been given to 41,000 boys and girls. The Tuscon club has given 100 private interviews on vocations. Dallas has provided 42 talks for high school girls and boys. California clubs have conducted vocational surveys and Troy, N. Y., has provided a series of talks by experts in various vocations. The Tallahassee club conducted a "Job Clinic," and rural girls have been aided in Florida, Louisana, and Kansas.

Report on Legislation

The legislative programs of the clubs were reported by Mrs. Rosa E. Cunningham of Des Moines, national chairman of legislation, who recommended continued work for ratification of the child labor amendment, child welfare, education, governmental organization and laws concerning the economic, social and civic status of women.

"I urge that every member refuse to support any candidate for public office, legislative or appointive, unless it is certain," said Mrs. Cunningham, "that that person is opposed to discriminations against women in social and economic life." Mrs. Cunningham also asked for support of qualified women for public office. She recommended a policy to be formulated on minimum wage laws, continuance of support for the World Court and for disarmament.

One state federation asked each member "to adopt a grandparent," said Dr. Mildred Rogers of New Castle, Penna., national health chairman. As a result 1541 aged persons were cheered. One club built a swimming pool for the community and in another a club is paying for garbage collection.

Women must learn to use direct, exact information, "and not depend upon the hearsay information of some man," declared Mrs. Eudora Ramsay Richardson of Richmond, Va., national field director, in presenting a program for work in clubs in "key cities" throughout the country.

"Women must stop going off on tangents," Mrs. Richardson added, and she told the women that "the test of an educated person is the inability to read or hear a word without challenging it."

The federation is in excellent financial condition, it was announced by Mrs. E. Pearl Warwick of Chicago, treasurer. The national budget was planned on an expected revenue from memberships of $114,000 whereas the receipts came to $122,799 and a surplus remains in the treasury of $7012.

Grain Shortage Menaces Soviets

(Continued from Page 1)

winter the peasants too had enough to keep them alive.

Thousands of Communist organizers, who had labored for two years collectivizing and regimenting peasants, worked with undiminished zeal last winter and this spring to prove to the peasants that the collective farms into which they had been driven could provide them with greater prosperity than their individual efforts. This year's crop, they hoped, would furnish the evidence.

Added Machinery

Machine-tractor stations, which serve collective farmers with machinery, were increased from 2658 in 1933 to 3322 this spring. The number of tractors at their disposal was increased from 90,368 last year to 139,794 this spring, with a horsepower of 2,052,250 as compared with 1,255,700 last year.

Working through the machine-tractor stations, which afford the Central Government an effective means of control over collective farms, the Communist organizers completed the spring sowing in record time, and impartial observers agree that fields were planted and weeded more efficiently than in several years. Victory in the drive for socialization of Soviet agriculture appeared complete.

But Communists cannot control the weather. A prolonged dry spell early this spring caused serious damage to winter crops and somewhat less severe damage to spring crops. As the season progressed, it has become apparent that the grain areas cannot hope for an average yield of 18 bushels. This will not provide an abundant food supply for all Soviet citizens, and the Government must either draw upon its grain reserves, estimated at about 10,000,000 tons, or reduce the food supply of peasants, or workers, or both.

The Government has no desire to antagonize the peasants at present, with the collectivization program proceeding so well. Nor does it wish to reduce the modest food rations of the industrial proletariat and least of all of the military forces. And nervousness over the possibility of war in the Far East makes the Government anxious to increase rather than decrease grain reserves.

Critic Dismissed

Meanwhile a protest against the full collection of state grain quotas in regions affected by the spring drought has led to the discharge of Mr. S. A. Tzetkoff, Crimean representative on the Soviet All-Union Committee for Storing Agricultural Products.

Announcing the dismissal of this prominent Communist official, Pravda, the Communist Party organ, said that Mr. Tzetkoff had failed to understand the committee's main purpose, which is "to take all the necessary measures to secure the absolute realization of the state collections" in conformity with the July 1 decisions of the Communist Central Committee, which held that weather cannot excuse failure to deliver complete state quotas.

Mr. Tzetkoff was dismissed, says Pravda, because he weakened the Government's campaign by displaying a "reduction tendency" despite the Central Committee's considered decisions, and thereby violated state discipline. The committee has ordered Mr. Tzetkoff's appointment to "some minor post."

By thus disposing of an eminent Communist, the central authorities emphasize their intentions to make full state collections regardless of unfavorable weather conditions.

Political sections working in agricultural regions have been ordered to insure complete deliveries from every collective and individual farm and are warned against any display of "liberalism" toward farms which fail to make deliveries promptly and fully.

Reports on 'Jobs'

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Miss Emily Kneubuhl

Executive Secretary, Federation of Business and Professional Women

Adult Education Urged as Mediator Of Future Strikes

Social Study School Held Nucleus of New Era of Understanding

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 17—One significantly bright beam of light penetrates the strike-induced gloom over San Francisco today.

It is the San Francisco School of Social Study for Adults presided over by Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, noted American educator, and dedicated to the task of enabling people to understand and control the social order in which they live.

And it is the failure to understand this order that has caused all the wheels of commerce to stop meshing and the present tide of idleness to sweep over the city, according to Dr. Helen Everett Meiklejohn, instructor in the school and a member of the faculty of the Summer Institute for Social Progress under way here today. She is the wife of Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn.

Carried to its eventual summit of social literacy for all people, adult education would make impossible the settlement of any dispute by barricades in the streets and pigheadedness in the directors' room, Dr. Meiklejohn indicated in an interview today.

She told of two students who attended the classes of the San Francisco school last year. One was an unemployed longshoreman; the other was a prominent financier. Both were learning that barricades and pigheadedness must give way to understanding and recognized interdependence. It would probably be difficult for that particular longshoreman to raise a barricade against that particular financier, she said, and added that it would probably be equally difficult for that particular financier to persist in an action that would seem to make a barrier necessary.

Educational Change Sought

This school, hardly a year old, subsidized by private capital, is hopefully designed as a nucleus for a revolution in the educational system of the nation. A college without a building, kindling its light here and there among the tumbled hills of San Francisco, it seems to give added poignancy to that aphorism, "Civilization is a race between chaos and education."

For as San Francisco Labor sounds its call for a paralyzing general strike to spread throughout the nation, this San Francisco school beats the tocsin for social and economic understanding that might make these upheavals unnecessary.

Widely dispersed over the city, this school is perhaps one of the few colleges in the world without a building of its own. To cut down overhead, it has wedged itself into apartments and all manner of empty places.

Paramount is the aim of teaching students to understand the social order, Dr. Meiklejohn explained. All literature, all philosophy, all economics have the definite objective of teaching students to master the unruly environment in which they live.

The first steps have been financed by private capital. If success results, it is possible, according to Dr. Meiklejohn, that this school will be expanded until it becomes an adjunct of the public schools.

Decentralized Attendance

Into the fashioning of the school, its methods and curriculum, have gone all the progressive and widely acclaimed precepts of Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn. This fact has resulted in the achievement the first year of approximately the maxima of attendance—20 groups of 15 students each.

Dr. Meiklejohn declared the school precedes on the premise that all is not right with the capitalistic system; that it is a matter of fact not opinion; that the mal-distribution of income and the unbridaled profit motive have resulted in serious abuses.

The first objective is to rectify the abuses; this is a political task. The second aim is to enable the people to exercise intelligently the increased control they will be asked to exert; this is a social problem, she said.

In every respect, Dr. Meiklejohn continued, the school is an ally of democracy. It would teach and teach until the nation had constructed such a backlog of intelligence that the fire of democracy would never burn out, even under the deluge of Fascist and Communist propaganda.

The method of the school is one almost entirely of study. Its curriculum is obtained from books, setting forth every modern social and economic problem, and the books must be written by the accredited or most able spokesman for the particular "ism" being studied.

Provocative Textbooks

Thus one group read Plato's "Republic" on the premise that this Athenian set forth most of the problems that befuddle the American today. Another group, composed of ministers, read John Dewey's "Individualism, Old and New." Another read R. H. Towney's "Acquisitive Society"; another, Verblain's "Vested Interests"; another, John Strachey's "Coming Struggle for Power." The literature group started with the "Education of Henry Adams." None of these books are the orthodox textbook variety, all are provocative, many are downright radical. Yet Dr. Meiklejohn believes an uncompromising conservative would be most valuable to the school, so the strongest of conservative, standpat arguments are presented.

"Liberals do not fear propaganda," she said.

In another important detail, Dr. Meiklejohn explained, the school departs from the usual. It abandons the lecture method on the theory that it induces passivity and that the resultant discussions amount to a "pooling of interests" unless the discussions are preceded by study.

The school stresses highly personalized study; the instruction consists of guidance not spoonfeeding. Dr. Meiklejohn believes this school contains the hope of democracy; she hopes it is recognized.

New Deal Educator

By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

Dr. Helen E. Meiklejohn

Instructor in San Francisco School of Social Study

Complete Dry Ticket Prepared for Voters At Bay State Polls

A complete ticket will be placed on the state ballot this fall by the Prohibition Party, for the first time in nearly two decades, during which the party has merely held a formal convention each year. Nomination papers are now being circulated.

Dry leaders agreed, following repeal, to sit back for the time being and allow the new control laws to demonstrate their value. Dissatisfaction with the present liquor situation is responsible for the decision.

It is obvious to all unbiased observers, says Mr. Solon Bingham, state chairman of the Prohibition Party, that the new liquor laws in Massachusetts are a complete failure—if temperance is their object. The situation was bad under the partially enforced prohibition law, he says, but it has become considerably worse. Drunken driving has increased to a very marked extent; there is more drinking among the youth of the State; illegal traffic in liquors is flourishing again and many establishments are operating in the manner of old-time saloons.

The Prohibition ticket for Massachusetts reads as follows: Governor, Freeman V. Pollett of Haverhill; Lieutenant-Governor, Florence L. Lawton of Worcester; Secretary, William B. Taylor of Plympton; Treasurer, William R. Perry of Newton; Auditor, Irma Adelaide Rice of Boston; Attorney-General, George F. Hogan of Nahant; United States Senator, Bernard W. Smith of Brookline.

Potato Growers In New Hampshire Expect Big Crops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 17—Substantial increase in the New Hampshire potato crops is expected as a result of the survey conducted by Mr. Andrew L. Felker, Commissioner of Agriculture. More than 1000 acres in excess of 1933 were planted in the spring of the present year and a conservative estimate indicates that the yield for 1934 will be not less than 53,650,000 bushels as compared with a production of 50,165,000 bushels in 1933.

Much of the increase anticipated is because of the home-to-market coöperative plan inaugurated in 1932 in which potato growers found a market through supplying direct to some of the largest chain stores throughout New England.

Some decrease in the apple crop is forecast by Mr. Lawrence Carlisle, Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture, from reports received from some of the larger apple growers in the State—due to severe winter conditions. At the present time it is not anticipated that production will equal more than 325,000 to 350,000 bushels; the total production for 1933 was approximately 1,130,000 bushels. More than 70,000 peach trees, injured by the winter cold, are not expected to bear more than four per cent of the average production, and pear trees are not expected to show more than a third of the normal yield.

The most pronounced decline, in the opinion of Mr. Carlisle, will be shown in the Baldwin orchards, with shortages less in the earlier apple crops such as McIntosh reds and that variety.

Chautauqua Symphony Opens Radiocast Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., July 17—The Chautauqua Little Symphony inaugurated its season of symphonic radiocasts July 15 when the orchestra, conducted by Mr. Georges Barrere, went on the air from the Amphitheater here.

A varied program included compositions by Cherubini, Delibes, Tchaikovsky, and Brahms. Mr. Roland Partridge, tenor of the Chautauqua Opera Association, appeared as soloist in one number. The opening followed a 15-minute speech by Dr. Arthur E. Bestor, president of Chautauqua Institution.

Tammany Chief

Wide World THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

James J. Dooling

Dooling's Election Puts Tammany In The Roosevelt Fold

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 17—Mr. John F. Curry, Tammany leader of the Fifth (Manhattan) Assembly district and deposed leader of Tammany Hall, yesterday presented his resignation as district leader, as the executive committee of the organization met and unanimously elected Mr. James J. Dooling to the chieftainship.

Following his election Mr. Dooling issued a statement pledging himself to the cause of good government.

Mr. Dooling declared that "the Democratic Party and the New York party, like the rest of our city and State, are in hearty accord with the policy of President Roosevelt and Governor (Herbert H.) Lehman and will fight with all their strength to help uphold these policies."

New Guide Booklet Issued for Visitors To Arnold Arboretum

The beauties of Arnold Arboretum in Jamaica Plain, together with the dramatic story of human struggles, endurance and hardships by plant explorers who searched far corners of the earth for the exotic trees and shrubs which make up Boston's collection, have been translated today in a new guide booklet announced by Professor Oakes Ames, supervisor of the Arboretum and curator of the Botanical Museum of Harvard University.

The Arboretum was started in March, 1872, when Harvard University set aside 125 acres of the Bussey Farm for use as a collecting center for shrubs and trees. It was named for James Arnold, whose public spirit caused him to set aside $100,000 of his estate for advancement of agriculture or horticulture. This sum was turned over to Harvard in trust to be used to develop and maintain an arboretum provided the President and Fellows would devote to this purpose a part of the farm in Jamaica Plain which had been given them by Mr. Benjamin Bussey.

For 60 years, plant hunters have labored in long exile while exploring in little known regions, a search for new material that is still going on. It includes every country in Europe, the Caucasus, Eastern Siberia, China, Korea, Japan, Formosa, Australasia, Indo-Malaysia, and Africa from the equator south.

Prof. Charles S. Sargent was the first director, assuming office in 1873 with a fund of $3000 annually with which to convert a farm, partly covered with native trees, into a scientific tree and shrub station. Today, largely through Professor Sargent's 54 years of active service at the Arboretum, Boston has a public park open daily from sun up to sun down with several hills, meadows, ponds, rocky cliffs, a brook and a grove of splendid native hemlock in which to roam at will.

Weaving Saves Buying
MOTH HOLES BURNS TEARS
WOVEN PERFECTLY IN CLOTHING
Price 50¢ up
for Original Weaving See SULLIVAN'S
A. L. SULLIVAN
505 N. 7th ST. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Radiocast Programs of Christian Science

(All times given are local)

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication.

Central States

Arkansas

BLYTHEVILLE—Every Wednesday, 10:30-10:45 a. m., KLCN, 1290kc-232m.
LITTLE ROCK—First and third Sundays of each month, 1:30-1:45 p. m., KLRA, 1390kc-216m.

Illinois

CHICAGO—Daily, except Sunday, 7:30-7:45 a. m., WJJD, 1130kc-265m.

Indiana

EVANSVILLE—Sundays, July 22; Aug. 5, 19; and Sept. 2, 4:30-4:45 p. m., WGBF, 630kc-476m.
FORT WAYNE—Sundays, July 29; Aug. 12 and 26; 4 p. m., WOWO, 1160kc-259m.
TERRE HAUTE—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 1:15-1:30 p. m., WBOW, 1310kc-229m.

Iowa

SHENANDOAH—Sundays, July 22 and 29, 6:45-7:00 p. m., KFNF, 890kc-327m.

Kentucky

LEXINGTON—First Monday of each month, 7:30-8:00 a. m., WLAP, 1420kc-211m.
LOUISVILLE—Third Monday of each month, 3:15-3:30 p. m., WHAS, 820kc-366m; second and fourth Saturdays of each month, 10:15-10:30 a. m., WAVE, 940kc-319m.
PADUCAH—Wednesdays, 1:10-1:30 p. m., WPAD, 1420kc-211m.

Michigan

BAY CITY—Mondays and Wednesdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., WBCM, 1410kc-213m.
DETROIT—Daily, except Sundays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., WJBK, 1500kc-200m.
IRONWOOD—Alternate Thursdays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., WJMS, 1420kc-211m.
LUDINGTON—Thursdays, 10:30-10:45 a. m., WKBZ, 1500kc-200m.
ROYAL OAK—Sundays, 4:45-5:00 p. m., WEXL, 1310kc-229m.

Minnesota

MINNEAPOLIS—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc-254m.

Mississippi

GULFPORT—Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, 10:30-10:45 a. m., WGCM, 1210kc-248m.
VICKSBURG—Saturdays, 12:45-1:00 p. m., WQBC, 1360kc-220m.

Missouri

CAPE GIRARDEAU—Wednesdays and Thursdays, Aug. 8 and 9; Sept. 5 and 6; Oct. 3 and 4; Oct. 31 and Nov. 1; Dec. 26 and 27, 1934; Jan. 23 and 24, 1935, 9:00-9:15 a. m., KFVS, 1210kc-247m.

Nebraska

LINCOLN and OMAHA—Mondays and Wednesdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., KFAB, 770kc-389m.

Ohio

CINCINNATI—Alternate Thursdays, 8:00-8:30 a. m., WKRC, 550kc-545m; Mondays, 8:30-9:00 a. m., WSAI, 1330kc-225m.
CLEVELAND—Alternate Tuesdays, 9:15-9:30 a. m., WHK, 1390kc-216m.
COLUMBUS—Alternate Thursdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., WAIU, 640kc-469m.
TOLEDO—Alternate Tuesdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., WSPD, 1340kc-224m.

Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA CITY—Second and fourth Sundays of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., WKY, 900kc-333m.

South Dakota

HURON—Fridays, 1:00-1:30 p. m., KGDY, 1340kc-224m.
PIERRE—Wednesdays, 2:00-2:30 p. m., KGFX, 630kc-476m.
WATERTOWN—Thursdays, 2:30-3:00 p. m., KGCR, 1210kc-248m.

Texas

AMARILLO—Sundays, 1:45-2:00 p. m., KGRS, 1410kc-213m.
AUSTIN—Sundays, 9:45-10:00 a. m., KNOW, 1500kc-200m.
CORPUS CHRISTI—Wednesdays, 9:45-10:00 a. m., KGFI, 1500kc-200m.
DALLAS—Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., KRLD, 1040kc-288m.
FORT WORTH—Sundays, 2:30-2:45 p. m., KTAT, 1240kc-242m.
WESLACO — Sundays, 1:45-2:00 p. m., KRGV, 1260kc-238m.
HOUSTON—Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., KPRC, 920kc-326m.
SAN ANTONIO—Sundays, 1:45-2:00 p. m., KTSA, 1290kc-232.4m.

Wisconsin

MILWAUKEE—Every other week, daily except Sunday, 6:30-6:45 a. m., WTMJ, 620kc-484m.
POYNETTE—Tuesdays, 4:00-4:15 p. m., WIBU, 1210kc-248m.
STEVENS POINT—July 30, 31, and Aug. 1, 8:45-9:00 a. m., WLBL, 900kc-333m.

Land Survey in Delaware Ends

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del., July 17—Federal engineers have completed a thorough survey of marginal and submarginal land in lower Delaware under direction of Mr. W. S. Taber, state forester, to find suitable locations for farmers now working unproductive land and to build game reserves and recreational centers. Reforestation also enters largely into the plans.

"This is GREAT!"

Start your day with this delicious, mellow, hot drink! Made of finest Brazilian and Colombian coffee-beans . . . but 97% purified of caffeine. Try Kaffee-Hag soon . . . taste its *marvelous new flavor*. At your grocer's. Or send 15c and coupon for generous sample.

Kellogg's KAFFEE-HAG
(Pronounced Kaffee-HAIG)

KELLOGG CO., Battle Creek, Mich.
Please send me a can of Kellogg's Kaffee-Hag (97% caffeine-free). I enclose 15c in stamps. (Only one sample to a family.) (62) M 7.17

M.....
Street.....
City.....State.....

MAN-KIND
U. S. INSPECTED & PASSED
DOG and CAT FOOD
So good you can eat it yourself
FOR YOUR PROTECTION, U. S. INSPECTION THERE'S A REASON

Mobiloil costs less than Repairs!

Quality Pays for Itself by keeping your Car out of the Shop

GOOD OIL has a lot to do with keeping a car running right all the time instead of just some of the time. And that goes double for these modern cars with their higher-speed motors that run at higher temperatures!

You need an oil that *stays on the job* for that kind of an engine! And that's just what Mobiloil does. It keeps its toughness even when spread in an extremely thin film. It never thins out dangerously under high engine heat.

Actually, Mobiloil quality pays for itself by keeping your car out of the shop — by helping you avoid costly repairs and annoying breakdowns.

Try it — for economy's sake. Find out for yourself why more people buy Mobiloil than any other kind.

When you need oil, look for the famous Mobiloil sign — and the diamond-shape Mobiloil bottle with the Filpruf top.

FILPRUF PROTECTS YOU. Mobiloil is the only oil sold in the bottle with the lock top shown at left. You get the highest quality — guarded by lock and key all the way from the refinery to you. There is no extra charge for this protection. Just look for the Filpruf Bottle when you buy. It guarantees quality.

AT SOCONY STATIONS AND GOOD DEALERS EVERYWHERE

SOCONY

Mobiloil

Value of Relief Pitcher Told By Walter Johnson

Marberry, Russell, Moore Have Won Pennants as Finish-Up Men

By **Edwin M. Rumill**

Do you believe that a relief pitcher can win a pennant? Well, it has happened on numerous occasions during the past few years in major-league baseball, and a good authority on the subject is one of the greatest boxmen the American League has had—Walter Perry (Barney) Johnson. For 21 years Johnson wore the uniform of the Washington club, and over that stretch pitched 802 games, winning 414 of them.

He said recently: "I think that before a big-league ball club can be a pennant contender it must have a reliable relief pitcher. Even though a manager may have three or four dependable starting pitchers, there should be a capable finish-up man sitting in the 'bull pen' ready to step in if needed.

"A good example is Fred Marberry. Fred almost single-handed relief-pitched Washington to pennants in 1924 and '25. He is a husky right-hander who thrives on work. The harder you work him, the better he is. In 1924 I believe he was used in 50 games, yet only went the distance in about half a dozen. The following year he established a record by appearing in 55 games, but not working a single complete game.

Marberry Saves Games

"Through those two seasons the Washington staff was made up mostly of old fellows, like myself. We could go into the box and pitch good ball for six or seven innings; then, when we weakened, Marberry would come in and save the game. That left foot of his would go high in front of him, and then that ball would burn over the plate. His fast ball was the kind that 'sneaked' by you. He threw it in such a way that the ball was in the catcher's glove before the batter realized it.

"Wilcy Moore had a great record with the Yankees in 1927. That year I believe he had 19 victories to his credit; but only six of these were complete games. This is probably the best relief record ever made in the majors.

"Last year with Washington, Jack Russell was in about 50 games as a relief man, and it was largely through his efforts that the club won the pennant. Russell lacks Marberry's build and weight, but can stand nearly as much work.

"Bob Grove, when he was with the Athletics, proved that he was just as great a relief pitcher as he was a starter. Allen Russell was one of the best among the old timers."

Marberry, at the present time, is a regular with the Detroit Tigers. Perhaps he has lost some of the speed he had while wearing a Washington uniform; but he is still fast enough to be one of the leading right-handers in the American League. He is one big reason why the Tigers are giving the Yankees a battle for high honors in the junior circuit.

Moore Out of Majors

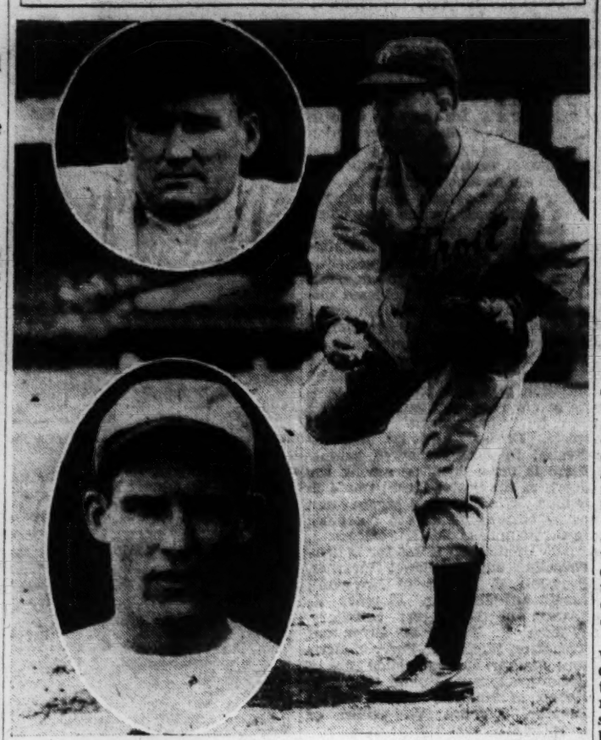
Wilcy Moore has passed out of the majors; but Jack Russell is still very much a member of the Washington staff. Nearly every day his name appears somewhere in the box score, either for one-third of an inning, or for an entire game.

I asked Mr. Johnson what is required in a successful relief pitcher. He answered: "In some ways he should be even better than a starting boxman. In the first place, he must be able to warm up his arm quickly. He also must be at his best the minute he steps into the box. He hasn't any time to 'settle down.' Control and speed are necessary, especially speed, although a fast ball is ineffective unless control is with it.

"Speed is generally effective late in the game when the light is getting poor. This was Marberry's best pitch. Moore relied almost entirely upon his 'sinker' ball. Jack Russell keeps his fast ball low down around the knees, where it is hard to hit anywhere except on the ground.

"So when you are writing stories about how pennants are won, don't forget to mention one of the most important factors in a flag race—relief pitching. Russell was off to a poor start this year, which has been a handicap to Washington. And the Yankees—say, if they had a Marberry or a Wilcy Moore this season it would be a one-club race."

Three Fine Pitchers



By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Upper Insert—Walter P. Johnson. Lower Insert—Jack Russell. Full Length—Fred Marberry.

Rainbow, Yankee Win Test Races In Brisk Breeze

NEWPORT, R. I., July 17 (AP)—Rainbow, skippered by Harold S. Vanderbilt, yesterday defeated Weetamoe, skippered by Dick Boardman, by 3m. 39s. over a 30-mile course in the briskest breeze yet to favor the trials to select a defender of the America's Cup.

A good portion of Rainbow's lead was accounted for by the fact that Weetamoe went over the starting line three seconds before the signal and was recalled and forced to recross it. In this manner she lost approximately three minutes.

While Rainbow was beating Weetamoe, Yankee, the Boston aspirant, sailing in a second division, was defeating Vanitie by six minutes. Yankee's time for the 30-mile windward-leeward course was the best of the day, being 2m. 4s. under that required by Rainbow.

The breeze at the start of the contest was about 14 knots and later it freshened to about 17. On the run home it fell to a point where whitecaps left the waves. The sea, while not unpleasantly rough, was the most disturbed the cup boats have encountered to date.

Those who regard Yankee and Rainbow the chief rivals for the responsibility of meeting Tom Sopwith's British challenger Endeavour regretted the race committee did not choose to match them yesterday and the only clue to their relative merits in sloppy going must be found in a rather unsatisfactory comparison between times of boats started 15 minutes apart in different divisions.

The going yesterday was distinctly unsuitable to Vanitie, Gerard Lambert's old cup candidate, now ineligible. Largely because of her excessive rig, she outrates the three cup candidates but finds light airs and smooth seas her most favorable element.

Rainbow led Weetamoe 2m. 26s. at the windward mark. Yankee led Vanitie at that point by 3m. 46s., covering the 15-mile beat in 1m. 48s. better than Rainbow.

Rainbow reached the finish line 3m. 39s. ahead of Weetamoe, and Yankee led Vanitie by 5m. 57s. Thus Yankee's time off the windward was 16s. better than Rainbow.

Yankee's time yesterday set a new record for the 30-mile windward-leeward cup course, although, through a shift in the wind the course was not throughout a true windward-leeward one. The boats all had a windward leg, but the run home developed into a reach. The record for the course, set by Vigilant in 1893, was 3h. 24m. 27s. All four contenders made by far better time yesterday.

An entire new suit of sail has been ordered for Yankee, it was learned last night. Rainbow's new double clewed jib was tried out yesterday, but no word came ashore as to how well it worked.

First Division

Start 12:40, daylight; wind 10 to 17 knots southwesterly; course, 30 miles windward-leeward.

Yacht	Skipper	Finish	El. time
Rainbow, H. S. Vanderbilt		3 42 07	3 02 07
Weetamoe, R. DeB. Boardman		3 45 46	3 05 46

Second Division

Yankee, C. F. Adams	3 55 03	3 00 03
Vanitie, Gerard Lambert	4 01 00	3 06 00

Alekhine Wins Third Straight

By the Associated Press

ZURICH, Switz., July 17.—Dr. Alexander Alekhine of Paris, world champion, won his third consecutive victory in the international chess masters' tournament yesterday, holding the lead with a score of 3 to 0. Dr. Emanuel Lasker of London, former champion, and Salo Flohr of Prahs, also were winners. They are tied for second place with Dr. Max Euwe of Amsterdam; H. Johner of Berne and G. Stahlberg of Stockholm, next in line.

Mrs. Hurd Leads Field

BLUFF POINT, N. Y., July 17 (AP)—Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd, former British and American women's champion, led the field yesterday in the second annual international invitation golf tournament qualifying round with an 87 on the stiff Lake Champlain Club course. Three strokes behind with a 90 was Jane Pierce of Rutland, Vt.

Williams Asserts He Considered Best Team

LONDON, July 17 (AP)—Beyond the assertion that he had picked what he considered his strongest team Capt. R. Norris (Dick) Williams 2d of the United States Davis Cup team today had little comment to make on Wilmer L. Allison's abrupt decision to return home on the Europa tomorrow.

Allison quit the team, after being called over at the last moment as a possible replacement in doubles for Lester R. Stoefen, when Williams decided to name his original big four of Stoefen, George M. Lott Jr., Francis X. Shields and Sidney B. B. Wood Jr. for the interzone final against Australia starting Saturday.

"I'm sorry it had to happen," Williams said, "but it's my responsibility to name what I consider the strongest combination and that's what I did."

Asked if he might have used Allison against England in the challenge round if Australia should be defeated, he said: "All I am interested in right now is winning the interzone series. I haven't given a thought to anything beyond that."

Allison, who made the long voyage just to get in three short practice sessions on Wimbledon's scarred turf, found his missing passport last night and is all set for the return voyage. The passport was right where he had hidden it, at the back of a dresser drawer.

Magee Seeking Coast Meet

BRUNSWICK, Maine, July 17 (AP)—A meet for the track team he will take to Japan is sought by Johnny Magee, Bowdoin coach. Magee, who was named by the Amateur Athletic Union to take 14 American track stars to the land of Nippon in the capacity of coach and manager, would like to hold the meet in San Francisco if sufficient funds could be guaranteed to hold the team over for a week. The athletes sail in the S. S. Taiyo Maru from the Golden Gate port, Aug. 17. While the team has been picked, Magee said it was not yet certain which men will make the trip since one or two have not notified him of their acceptance. Among those chosen to go were Phil Good, Bowdoin hurler; Don Favor, University of Maine hammer thrower; Ralph Metcalfe, Marquette sprinter; Glenn Cunningham, Kansas, 1500-meters star, and Robert Clark, contribution of the Olympic Club, San Francisco, to the broad jump and javelin events.

Must Finish Game

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP)—President John A. Heydler of the National League yesterday upheld a protest of the St. Louis Cardinals on the disputed "infield fly" ruling of Umpire Bill Klem during the Cardinals game with the Cubs at Chicago, July 2, and ordered the game replayed from the point where the ruling was made. Heydler ordered that the game be replayed before July 31—the next scheduled encounter between th two teams—with each taking the field as nearly as possible in lineup as on July 2.

International League

Results July 16

Toronto 8, Syracuse 7.
Toronto 9, Syracuse 5.
Baltimore 6, Montreal 3.
Albany 7, Buffalo 0.

Mrs. Painter Victor Over Helen Fulton

Marjorie Sachs Extended in the Third Round at Manchester Today

MANCHESTER, Mass., July 17 (AP)—Mrs. Whitfield Painter of Dedham, top-seeded player and 1932 winner, today led the tenth Essex County Club's women's invitation tennis field into the quarterfinals by gaining an easy 6—1, 6—1 victory over Helen Fulton of Chicago.

Marjorie L. Sachs, left-handed Cambridge player and seeded second, had to go an extra set before besting Theodosa Smith of Los Angeles, 3—6, 6—2, 6—3. Miss Sachs opened in unsteady fashion, but once she regained her usual form, she applied terrific pressure and forced the young Californian to wilt badly.

Mrs. John W. Harris of Kansas City, the former Mary Greef, who was runner-up here in 1929, was not extended as she entered the quarterfinals with a 6—3, 6—2 decision over Anne B. Townsend of Philadelphia.

Mae Ceurvorst of Wichita, Kan., was the only seeded player to encounter any real opposition in the third-round play. Although she was ranked fourth and last in the draw, she was out-fought and out-played by Marianne Miller of Los Angeles in the 20-game first set. Miss Miller used a highly deceptive assortment of drop shots to take the first set, 11—9, but the Marathon tired her and she was very wabbly during the second set, which Miss Ceurvorst captured, 6—1, to square the match.

The rest restored some of the Californian's stamina, and she was able to hold her own during the first eight games of the third set. Miss Ceurvorst drove to the baselines, to break through in the ninth game and then ran out the match on her service.

In the other third-setters, Norma Taubele, New York, defeated Theodosa Smith, Los Angeles, 6—4, 3—6, 6—0, and, in an all-Californian clash, Ruby C. Bishop put out Dr. Esther Bartosh, 3—6, 6—0, 6—4.

Essex County Women's Invitation Tennis Tournament—First Round

Eunice Dean, San Antonio, defeated Lily Warren, Beverly, 6—0, 6—1.
Marianne Hunt, Los Angeles, defeated Mrs. William Shedden, Boston, 6—1, 6—2.
Anne Page, Philadelphia, defeated Mary Cootes, Manchester, 6—2, 6—2.
Norma Taubele, New York, defeated Rosamond Newton, Brookline, 6—1, 2—6, 6—2.
Helen L. Jones, Swampscott, defeated Frances Fabyan, Manchester, 6—1, 6—2.
Bonnie R. Miller, Los Angeles, defeated Virginia Phelan, Manchester, 6—1, 6—1.
Serita Bartlett, Brookline, defeated Mrs. E. K. Nash, Boston, 6—0, 6—2.
Marjorie L. Sachs, Cambridge, defeated Isabelle Lawrence, Topsfield, 6—2, 6—1.
Mrs. Henry R. Guild, Brookline, defeated Mrs. William Martin, Boston, 6—2, 6—1.
Camilla Warren, Beverly, defeated Mrs. F. M. Bundy, Magnolia, 1—6, 6—1, 6—3.
Ruby C. Bishop, Los Angeles, defeated Eleonora R. Sears, Boston, 6—1, 6—4.
Dr. Esther Bartosh, Los Angeles, defeated Priscilla Phelan, Manchester, 6—1, 6—0.
Elizabeth Blackman, Los Angeles, defeated Olga Kallos, Ridgefield, Conn., 2—6, 6—2, 7—5.

Second Round

Mrs. Whitfield Painter, Dedham, defeated Allison R. Harrison, Los Angeles, 6—1, 6—2.
Helen Fulton, Chicago, defeated Mrs. W. H. Theopold, Boston, 6—2, 6—2.
Mrs. Mary Greef Harris, Kansas City, defeated Fannie Curtis, Manchester, 6—2, 6—0.
Jane Sharp, Los Angeles, defeated Virginia Cross, Providence, 6—3, 2—6, 6—3.
Anne B. Townsend, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Robert Morris, Boston, 6—4, 6—2.
Katharine Winthrop, Hamilton, defeated Virginia Ellis, Brookline, 6—3, 6—2.
Marjorie L. Sachs, Cambridge, defeated Mrs. Henry R. Guild, Brookline, 6—2, 6—3.
Theodosa Smith, Los Angeles, defeated Camilla Warren, Beverly, 6—0, 6—2.
Bonnie R. Miller, Los Angeles, defeated Serita Bartlett, Manchester, 6—2, 4—6, 6—1.
Ruby C. Bishop, Los Angeles, defeated Kathryn Pearson, Houston, Texas, 6—2, 6—1.
Norma Taubele, New York, defeated Helen L. Jones, Swampscott, 6—0, 6—1.
Mae Ceurvorst, Wichita, Kansas, defeated Eunice Dean, San Antonio, 4—6, 6—0, 7—5.
Anne Page, Philadelphia, defeated Marianne Hunt, Los Angeles, 6—1, 7—5.
Catherine Wolfe, Chicago, defeated Josephine Grey, Cincinnati, 8—6, 6—4.
Dr. Esther Bartosh, Los Angeles, defeated Elizabeth Blackman, Chicago, 6—4, 6—3.
Florence S. LeBoutillier, New York, defeated Gracyn Wheeler, Santa Monica, Calif., 6—1, 6—3.

Third Round

Mrs. Whitfield Painter, Dedham, defeated Helen Fulton, Chicago, 6—1, 6—1.
Marjorie L. Sachs, Cambridge, defeated Theodosa Smith, Los Angeles, 3—6, 6—2, 6—3.
Mrs. Mary Greef Harris, Kansas City, defeated Anne B. Townsend, Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—2.
Mae Ceurvorst, Wichita, Kansas, defeated Marianne Miller, Los Angeles, 9—11, 6—1, 6—4.
Norma Taubele, New York, defeated Theodosa Smith, Los Angeles, 6—4, 3—6, 6—0.
Ruby C. Bishop, Los Angeles, defeated Dr. Bartosh, 3—6, 6—0, 6—4.

Sporting Around the Hub

YOU cannot play good golf without having your handicap reduced. That was evidenced yesterday when the Massachusetts Golf Association cut the rating of five golfers in recognition of their good play in the recent state championship. W. O. (Bill) Blaney, 1934 state champion, is next door to a scratch man, having been reduced from 2 to 1. Johnny Nies, runner-up, dropped from 5 to 3, Francis Doyle, a semifinalist, from 5 to 4; M. F. Heath Jr., who tied for the medal, from 5 to 4 and Win Cobb of Charles River, from 6 to 5. Fred Cochrane, state handicapper, announced the new ratings yesterday.

Swimmers will flock to Salem Willows Friday afternoon when competition will be tried out in the new $300.000 Smith Memorial pool there. It will be the ninth annual City of Salem meet, run in conjunction with the Boston Swimming Association and the N. E. A. A. U. The meet will begin at 1:45 p. m. The leading events will be the New England junior 220-yard freestyle for men and the New England senior 100-meter championship for women.

Over five hundred future Bonthons and Cunninghams will meet in three classes for annual playground championships of Boston to be held at the Fens Stadium, July 19, starting at 6:30 p. m. These boys represent the finalists in novice relay trials held in 48 Park Department playgrounds in 11 districts throughout the city. The Class D boys representing youngsters under 14 years of age and under 5ft. 11in. in height will run 55 yards. The Class C boys under 16 and under 5ft. 4in. will each run 110 yards. B class boys, under 5ft. 8in. will each run 220 yards. This is the largest carnival ever put on by a playground system in New England and some fast times should be recorded as these boys have been coached by some of the best track authorities. William M. Mullen will referee.

Selection of the Boston Y. M. C. A. tennis courts for the Eastern Massachusetts Y. M. C. A. tennis championships on Aug. 4, has been announced by Leon N. Webster, West Springfield, chairman of the tennis committee for the Y. M. C. A.'s of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The Western Massachusetts Y. M. C. A. championships will be held at Springfield, Mass., and the Rhode Island Y. M. C. A. championships will be decided at Newport, R. I., on the same date. First and second place qualifiers in these three tournaments will compete at Newton, Mass., on Aug 11 and 18 to determine the Massachusetts and Rhode Island champions.

Alice Bridges of Whitinsville will be New England's only candidate for title honors in the United States women's swimming meet opening at Detroit, July 26.

Tom Mahan and Arthur Jorgensen of the United Shoe M. A. A. captured low gross honors in a field of 20 pairs at the weekly amateur-professional tournament of the New England section of the Professional Golfers' Association at Sandy Burr yesterday with a 36-hole score of 136. Jimmy and Larry Gannon of Happy Valley were edged out by the Beverly club pair by the margin of one stroke. The Gannons, however, took low net honors with 130.

The Boston Braves took Maine by storm yesterday, defeating the Eastern Maine All-Stars, 13 to 3, before a baseball crowd of about 5000 at Bangor. The Boston club scored six runs in the first inning. Cantwell pitched for the winners for seven innings, holding the Maine boys to four scattered hits.

Hurricanes Default

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

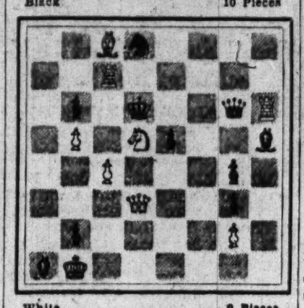
RUMSON, N. J., July 17.—Owing to the fact that substitutions are not allowed the Hurricanes have defaulted their semi-final-round match scheduled to be played against Burnt Mills tomorrow in the United States junior pony polo championship. This means that Burnt Mills will meet the winner of today's U. S. Army-Austin game in the final for the title now held by Aknusti.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1635
By K. A. K. Larsen

Black 10 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(Denmark-Poland Composing Match, 1933)

Problem No. 1636
By J. Frindlilius

Black 12 Pieces

White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(First prize, Swedish National Tourney, 1900)

This problem was submitted to L'Italia Scacchistica as an original. The editor was suspicious and wrote the alleged composer to ask the purpose of the Black B at QR2. His answer was faulty! One can learn a great deal about composing technique by so analyzing each piece.

Solutions to Problems

No. 1633. Q-KKt3
No. 1634. 1. R-B5 threat
2. Q-B7ch
1. ——— K-B5
2. Q-R
1. ——— R-K4
2. Q-B4
1. ——— R-Q3 or B3
2. RxKtch

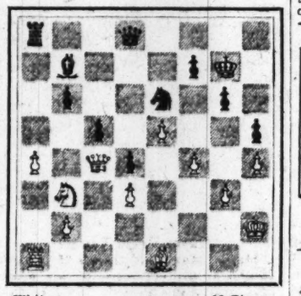
End-Game No. 208. White wins: 1 Kt-B6ch, BxKt; 2 KtxKtPch, Q-K2; 3 RxQch, BxR; 4 Kt-K5ch, K-Q; 5 Kt-B7ch, K-K; 6 Kt-Q6ch, K-Q; 7 Q-K8ch, RxQ; 8 Kt-B7 mate.

End-Games

This is the conclusion to a game played in a Moscow tournament some three years ago. Black wins shortly.

End-Game No. 209

Black 11 Pieces



White 12 Pieces

Black to play and win

Notes

The two problems last week and the two-mover above are from an unusual type of contest. In the case of the Denmark-Poland match, eight composers were chosen and lined up from each country. Each group selected two themes, and each composer made four problems, each illustrating the two themes selected by his team, together with the two themes selected by the opposing team. This made 64 problems in all. Two foreign judges were selected to judge the problems, composer and theme against composer and theme. The result was 19 points for Denmark and 13 for Poland. The two-movers published this week and last week both illustrate the theme: Unpinning of a white piece in a complete-block, with at least one changed mate, the thematic piece being originally pinned.

The Moscow-Leningrad contest was won by the former, 9—5.

The Western Chess Association will hold its 1934 tournament at the Lawson Y. M. C. A., Chicago, commencing July 21. Fine, winner for the last two years, and Kashdan are expected to compete.

In this game, from the recent Budapest tournament, White is busily engaged establishing passed pawns on the Q side, and winning pawns in the center, when, like a magician, Black develops a quick attack that wins.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Stahlberg White	Pirc Black	Stahlberg White	Pirc Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	17 Kt-B	Kt-K5
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	18 B-K	P-B4
3 P-K3	Kt-B3	19 P-B3	Kt-Kt4
4 Kt-KB3	P-K3	20 BxKt	BxB
5 B-Q3	B-K2	21 P-R4	Kt-B2
6 Castles	Castles	22 Kt-Q3	B-Q3
7 P-QKt3	P-QKt3	23 P-B5	PxP
8 B-Kt2	B-Kt2	24 PxP	B-Kt
9 QKt-Q2	P-B4	25 QxP	QxP
10 Kt-K5	P-QR4	26 Kt-B2(a)	QR-K
11 Q-K2	P-R5	27 QxBP	R-K7
12 KR-Q	P-R6	28 Kt-R3	B-B
13 B-B3	Kt-R3	29 QxPch	QxQ
14 QR-B	BPxP	30 BxQch	KxB
15 KPxP	Kt-QKt5	Resigns	
16 B-Kt4	R-B		

(a) Relatively better is 26 Q-K, but in any event Black has a dangerous attack.

The twentieth game of the Alekhine-Bogoljubow match began with a drawish variation of the Cambridge Springs Defense. But Bogoljubow was unwilling to stop so soon, and play continued until a R and B and pawns ending in which Alekhine was able to force a repetition of moves.

Twentieth Game
Queen's Gambit Declined

Alekhine White	Bogoljubow Black	Alekhine White	Bogoljubow Black
1 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	24 B-B3	P-Kt4
2 P-B4	P-K3	25 P-Kt3	P-Kt5
3 P-Q4	P-Q4	26 B-Kt2	R(Q)-Q2
4 Kt-B3	P-B3	27 R-R	K-Q3
5 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	28 R-Q	P-R4
6 P-K3	Q-R4	29 K-B2	PxP
7 Kt-Q2	B-Kt5	30 RxPch	K-K2
8 Q-B2	PxP	31 RxRch	KxR
9 BxKt	KtxB	32 P-R4	P-R3
10 KtxP	BxKtch	33 R-K5	K-Q3
11 QxB	QxQch	34 K-Q3	P-R4
12 PxQ	K-K3	35 PxBP	KPxP
13 P-B3	B-Q2	36 R-Q5ch	K-K2
14 Kt-K5	KR-QB	37 PxP	B-K3
15 K-Q2	R-B2	38 R-Q4	P-B4
16 B-Q3	P-B4	39 R-Kt4	RxP
17 KR-QKt	R-Q	40 RxPch	K-B2
18 P-QR4	B-B	41 R-Kt6	K-K2
19 P-R5	Kt-Q2	42 R-Kt7ch	K-B3
20 KtxKt	BxKt	43 R-Kt6	K-K2
21 B-Kt4	B-B	44 R-Kt7ch	K-B3
22 P-KB4	P-R3	Drawn	
23 R-Kt5	P-B4		

American League

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Detroit	51	31	.622
New York	48	30	.620
Boston	45	38	.542
Cleveland	42	38	.525
Washington	41	42	.494
St. Louis	34	41	.453
Philadelphia	32	48	.400
Chicago	28	54	.341

Results July 16

Boston 5, Chicago 4.
Chicago 4, Boston 2.
Washington 10, Detroit 8.
New York 7, Cleveland 4.
St. Louis 3; Philadelphia 2.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Sopwith Recruits Keen Amateur Crew

LONDON, July 17 (AP)—After interviewing scores of applicants the last two days T. O. M. Sopwith today announced he had recruited a "keen, enthusiastic" amateur crew for his America's Cup challenger, Endeavour.

"The response was truly remarkable," he said. "I was able to pick and choose and I am confident I have a crew which will be as good or better than the original professionals who went on strike.

"All the new men have had experience on big yachts and two weeks' training on Endeavour after we reach America should perfect our teamwork."

The amateur tars have been asked to assemble at Havre, France, for a two-day regatta where they will receive experience as members of the crews of several British yachts.

The Endeavour was put back into the water today after work had been completed in preparation for the Atlantic crossing. She is expected to head for Newport Sunday or Monday. Some of the striking sailors attempted to rejoin the crew, but their pleas fell on deaf ears.

So that none of the amateurs shall receive too big a dose of "rough riding" they will divide their time on the trip between Endeavour and the larger, more comfortable steam yacht Vita which will convoy her across.

Laval Scouts for Red Sox

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 17 (AP)—Billy Laval, who resigned last night as manager of the Asheville Tourists, will spend the next few weeks as a scout for the Boston Red Sox organization. Laval said he would spend two or three days in Asheville and then would leave on a scouting jaunt into Tennessee and Alabama. He will spend most of his time, he said, in the "bushes," avoiding organized baseball as he seeks talent. The material which he uncovers will be sent to Asheville, which is working under an agreement with the Red Sox George Whitted, old major league performer and former Durham pilot, succeeds Laval as manager of the Tourists.

Del Isola and Scheur Sign

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP)—John Del Isola of Everett, Mass., star center of Fordham for three years, and Abe Scheur, former New York University tackle, yesterday signed contracts with the New York Giants of the National Football League. The signing of the two brought to six the number of former metropolitan college stars playing with the Giants. The others are Ed Danowski, Fordham's captain and star back last fall, Ken Strong, Len Grant and Ollie Satenstein, all former N. Y. U. luminaries.

Captain Hislop Leads

BISLEY CAMP, England, July 17 (Canadian Press)—With a perfect aggregate of 70 points, Capt. R. M. Hislop, formerly of the Royal Scots, led the field in the first stage of the St. George's Challenge Vase service rifle match, yesterday's feature of the Empire meeting of the National Rifle Association. Hislop had possible 35s at both 300 and 600 yards to lead the 100 highest scorers into the second stage, to be fired at the long range of 900 yards on Saturday.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

Now for the Interzone Final

AUSTRALIA, having won the European zone final from Czechoslovakia, will meet the United States this coming week-end in the interzone match and the right to challenge the British Isles for the Davis Cup. Both countries have named the members of their respective teams and, unless all signs fail, it is going to be a close battle with the United States appearing to have a slight edge over the men from "down under." If the result of the Australian-Czechoslovakia match did anything in the way of giving a line on the coming match, it seems to have made the United States' outlook a little brighter than it did a week ago. It was a last-match victory by Vivian B. McGrath over Ladislaus Hecht, after John H. Crawford had been unexpectedly defeated by Roderich Menzel, that qualified the Anzacs to meet Uncle Sam.

Captain Williams Names Team

Capt. R. Norris Williams 2d has named the players who will represent the United States, and, in so doing, seems to have picked a strong combination. Francis X. Shields and Sidney B. B. Wood Jr., the two players who reached the semifinals of the Wimbledon tournament and then went down to defeat by narrow margins, are picked for the singles, and George M. Lott Jr. and Lester R. Stoefen, winners of the Wimbledon doubles, as the doubles team. The Australian team will be composed of the same players as met the Czechs. Based on what the different players have shown during the past month, the United States should win two of the singles matches and take the doubles without any trouble. Any result which does not give America that number of victories must certainly be regarded as an upset.

Ruth and the 700

Babe Ruth has knocked out his seven hundredth home run and everyone is glad. Now he is out for one more record and when he gets it both of them should last for years and years. It is the greatest number of bases-on-balls given any one player and the mark he is after is 2000. That he will reach that number this year seems quite certain as the most he needs to do it are seven, while some reports say that all he needs are three. There is no player in major-league ranks at the present time who has knocked out half as many homers as are credited to the "Babe" and as he is apt to better each of these marks before the season is over, the records which he leaves in these two departments of play should remain on the books for all time, unless they put a little more "Rabbit" in the ball or move the fences in nearer the home plate.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Nashville	10	5	.667
Memphis	11	6	.647
New Orleans	8	6	.571
Atlanta	8	8	.500
Birmingham	6	7	.462
Little Rock	6	8	.429
Chattanooga	4	7	.364
Knoxville	4	10	.286

Results July 16

Knoxville 4, Nashville 2.
Atlanta 6, Chattanooga 5.
Birmingham 2, Memphis 0.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	49	39	.557
Indianapolis	46	41	.529
Milwaukee	46	43	.517
Columbus	45	43	.511
Louisville	44	43	.506
St. Paul	41	44	.482
Kansas City	41	47	.466
Toledo	39	51	.433

Result July 16

Kansas City 10, Columbus 7.

Revolta Wins Playoff

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 17 (AP)—Johnny Revolta, Milwaukee, won the St. Paul open golf championship yesterday by defeating Ky Laffoon, Denver, and Harry Cooper, Chicago, in an exciting 36-hole play-off. Revolta's margin was one shot, outscoring Laffoon 142 to 143. Cooper scored 145.

Don Bradman Scores 140

SHEFFIELD, Eng., July 17 (AP)—Don Bradman, Australia's premier cricket batsman who has been in a slump since reaching England, yesterday gave his followers hopes for the next test match as he knocked up 140 runs against a Yorkshire County side. The Australians were catching up with their opponents as the second day of play ended, having scored 214 for seven wickets against a Yorkshire first innings of 340. The match ends today.

National League

	Won	Lost	Pct
New York	52	30	.634
Chicago	50	32	.610
St. Louis	46	34	.575
Pittsburgh	41	37	.526
Boston	41	42	.494
Philadelphia	35	48	.422
Brooklyn	34	49	.410
Cincinnati	26	53	.329

Results July 16

No games scheduled.

Gloucestershire Wins

LONDON, July 17 (Canadian Press)—Gloucestershire defeated Leicester by an innings and 221 runs in a first-class county cricket match ending at Bristol yesterday. The scores: Gloucestershire, 464 for nine declared (Barnett 88, Lyon 56, Dacre 106, Hammond 114); Leicestershire, 137 and following on 106 (Sinfield eight for 40, Goddard nine for 37).

Restaurants

LUNENBERG, MASS.

BUTTERCUP HILL TEA ROOM
Luncheon
Tea—Dinner
Unusual Food Specialties
Mrs. EMERSON W. BAKER
Owner
Tel. 129
On the State Highway — One Mile West of Center
LUNENBURG, MASSACHUSETTS

NEW YORK, N. Y.

50¢ We have spent 34 years in making friends. A visit here will show why. LUNCHEON 6 COURSE
147 WEST 43 ST. Rosoff's 152 WEST 44 ST.
While we are right at Times Square our restaurant offers unusual restfulness.
7 COURSE DINNER 75¢

NEW YORK, N. Y.

YAMA'S
41 East 49th Street
Bet. Park and Madison Aves
Luncheon 50c-75c Dinner 75c-$1
A quiet rendezvous for those who know good food.
Wickersham 2-2949
Open Sundays

The Hearthstone
TEA ROOM, Inc.
102 East 22nd Street
A Cool Place Where Summer Menus Are Featured
LUNCHEON DINNER
Open Sundays 2 to 8:30 P. M.

Adelaide Goan — Elizabeth Brice
Brick House Restaurant
LUNCHEON DINNER
High Quality Food
No Alcoholic Beverages
325 Macdougal Street — Near 8th Street
OPEN SUNDAY

FRANCE
PARIS
The CRILLON
NEW GRILL ROOM
Cultured surroundings
Refined cooking
Reasonable prices
6 RUE BOISSY D'ANGLAS
Near Place de la Concorde

The Smart Set Goes to RUMPELMAYER
Teas and Lunches—Cakes and Candies
9, FAUBOURG SAINT-HONORE

IXE
TEAS AND LUNCHES
Cakes, Confectionery
OPERA: 6 rue Halevy. Tel: Opéra 12-20
MADELEINE: 24 rue Royale. Tel: Opéra 19-63
Special Lunch at fixed price: Frs. 15.-

PENY
3 and 16 Place de la Madeleine
LUNCH FOR Frs. 12.- TEAS
American Layer Cakes a Specialty
Telephone: Anjou 06-75

DANISH PASTRY SHOP
Tea Room
4 Avenue de l'Opéra
Cakes taken away or delivered, Frs. 1.35
Scandinavian lunch, Frs. 12.-
Beverage and cake included. Tel. Opéra 68-28

Tudor Tea Rooms
at W. H. SMITH & SON'S,
248 rue de Rivoli, Paris
(near Place de la Concorde)
OVER THE BOOKSHOP
Delicious Anglo-American light meals

For Luncheon and Teas
CHANCELLOR'S
The English Tea Shop
RUE D'AGUESSEAU (ELYSÉE BUILDING)
Adjoining The English Library

Lunches and Teas
CHIBOUST-RUC
2 Place du Théâtre-Français
PATISSERIE
Hot Crescents and Brioches

QUALITY ICES
for Home Lunches, Dinners and Teas. Tea Rooms, Patisserie
A. FLAMMANG
7 rue de Valois (Palais Royal)
Tel.: Louvre 01-57

ROBIN RESTAURANT DES ALPES
10, rue du Marché Saint Honoré, Paris.
GOOD HOME COOKING
EVERYTHING FRESH
English Spoken—Se habla Espanol

FRANCE
PARIS
High-class restaurant
LA TOUR D'ARGENT
15 Quai de la Tournelle (near Notre-Dame)
SPECIALITY: the famous CANARD FREDERIC

Ask for the story of VATEL
Le Grand Vatel
275 rue Saint Honoré
High Class Restaurant
Renowned Cuisine

HENRIETTE'S RESTAURANT
5 rue Léopold Robert (Montparnasse, Métro: Raspail). Good International Cooking at Low Prices. Try the Chocolate Cream Cake.

LE HAVRE (Normandy)
Le Havre
AU FILET DE SOLE
High Quality, Low Prices
Restaurant
HOTEL NORMANDY

ROUEN (Normandy)
ROUEN, NORMANDY
SEAFOOD DUFOUR
2 Place de la Basse-Vieille-Tour
NO FUSS, but good & reasonable

BELGIUM
BRUSSELS
BELGIUM
LA PAIX
HIGH CLASS RESTAURANT
57 rue de l'Ecuyer BRUSSELS

TOURS
Restaurant de l'HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS

ITALY
FLORENCE
Leland's Tea Room
RESTAURANT
Light Luncheons
2 Via Tornabuoni, Feroni Palace, Florence

BRIGHTON
SAVOY
RESTAURANT and GRILL
5 AND 6 WESTERN ROAD
Near Clock Tower—Brighton
LUNCHEONS TEAS
DINNERS A LA CARTE at all hours
Weekdays till 11 p. m. Sundays till 10 p. m.

ENGLAND
LONDON
The Orange Tree
Luncheons and Teas
Home-made Chocolates and Cakes
68 WELBECK ST. W. 1
(Opposite Debenhams)

The Golden Arrow Café
68 Praed Street, W. 2
3 Minutes Paddington Station
Open Sundays

The GOLDEN TORTOISE
52 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, W. C. 1
PHONE HOLBORN 8059

The Pine House
RESTAURANT and Residential Service Rooms
27 Cheniston Gardens

Lumber Bargain Helps Housing

Civic Service Faces Stiff Attack

Trade Rise Set at 44 P. C.

International Peace Forest Between Minnesota and Ontario Sanctioned by President—Farley Ordered to Study Foreign and Ocean Air Contracts

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 17—Prospects for the success of the vast housing program—and with it prospects for recovery—moved sharply upward today with announcement that the lumber industry had promised a reduction in the wholesale price of lumber.

While Administration officials breathed a sigh of relief over news of this vital initial victory of the housing administration—far more important than appears at first glance—the Government hummed with almost desperate efforts to do something about the San Francisco strike situation. Mr. Cordell Hull told Germany he would not dicker over debt service payments and a concerted national drive against civil service was charged. Still there is no let-up in the intensity of activity that the New Deal has brought to Washington.

♪ ♪ ♪

Lumber Bargains: An 8 to 10 per cent reduction in the wholesale price of lumber is the inducement manufacturers have agreed to offer to make the Administration's nation-wide home renovation campaign a success.

To the consumer, the bargain price will mean about 15 per cent saving, it is estimated. Practically all grades of soft woods will be affected by the order, drawn up by the lumber and timber products code authority of the NRA and approved by Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson.

"The reduction," it was explained at the NRA "was made in accordance with the previously expressed pledge of the industry to coöperate to the fullest extent in the President's housing program. The new schedules, although primarily intended to stimulate house construction or modernization, will also include price reductions in grades and sizes for items used for other purposes such as, for example, the manufacture of wooden packages."

While many operators are already selling below cost, it was added, their hope is that home building will increase so rapidly that the new prices will be justified by the increased demand for lumber.

New price lists are being printed, and will be distributed immediately throughout the country.

Decreased lumber prices are expected to provide an important stimulus for the building program. The Federal Housing Administration is now working toward price reduction in other building materials and toward an agreement on labor costs.

♪ ♪ ♪

Civil Service Enemy: Evidence of an organized, nation-wide attempt to bring about repeal of local, state and federal civil service laws was presented by Mr. Luther C. Steward, president of the National Federation of Federal Employees, who made public extracts from propaganda material issued by the Civil Service Repeal Association, a newly incorporated organization with headquarters at Lima, Ohio.

The avowed purpose of the new organization is to remove all civil service laws from the statute books, as an indication of the tremendous pressure to which the merit system is being subjected in every township, county and state in the United States, as well as in the Federal Government itself.

"This new organization," Mr. Steward declared, "provides one more example of the nation-wide drive against the merit system; a drive which has made substantial headway in the Federal Government during the past year.

"The need of the hour is not for repeal of civil service laws but for better and stronger civil service legislation. We need to build a civil service system which will be an effective barrier to the encroachments of spoilsmen whose only qualification for public office is the need or desire for a job.

"Many taxpayers thought that we had passed the day of the spoilsmen, at least in so far as the federal service is concerned. Events of the recent past and present should provide for them a rude but much needed awakening."

♪ ♪ ♪

Business Improvement: Federal Reserve Board figures just made public presented the only cheerful spot on an otherwise troubled industrial horizon. They showed that American business has been on the up-grade during 10 of the 16 months since Mr. Roosevelt has been President, and also that the net gain over the entire period has amounted to 44 per cent.

The months when setbacks were sustained were August, September, October and November of 1933, following the break in the early stock market boom, and the past two months of this year, due to the seasonal slack in business activity.

The figures cover production of mines, factories and mills. They do not, however, take into account unemployment, pay rolls, relief or price movements. Limiting their calculations only to production the Reserve Board experts estimate the business activity is now approximately 85 per cent of the 1923-'25 average. In July, 1932, the bottom of the depression, it fell to 58 per cent, rose moderately and then fell to 59 per cent in March of 1933.

♪ ♪ ♪

Air Mail: Despite the trouble it has already involved itself in over domestic air mail contracts, the Administration has plunged ahead into foreign and ocean air contracts. President Roosevelt, by an executive order July 11, ordered Postmaster-General Farley to study all such contracts entered into before June 16, 1933. The White House has just got around to making the last order public.

Calling attention to the fact that the President now has authority to modify or cancel mail contracts where such action will be in the public interest, the order directs Mr. Farley to hold public hearings on any contracts involved and to report six months after he has obtained his evidence. The report is to contain any recommendations for modifications or cancellations of contracts which Mr. Farley deems justified by the record.

♪ ♪ ♪

Army Flight: The War Department fixed 10 a. m. Thursday for the take-off from Bolling Field, across the river from Washington, of the Army's massed air flight to Alaska. The planes, all Martin bombers, will assemble here from Dayton, Ohio, preparatory for the flight. The first and only stop on American soil will be at Minneapolis. From there the flight will turn northward, crossing western Canada to Fairbanks, Alaska.

♪ ♪ ♪

Peace Forest: President Roosevelt has given his sanction for an international peace memorial forest along the border lakes between Minnesota and Ontario by setting up a special advisory committee to work with federal and state officials in furthering the program.

The project, originated by the Quotico-Superior Council made up of civic and conservation organizations, would comprise 10,000,000 acres in theregion between Rainy Lake and Lake Superior. Indorsement has been given by numerous national organizations, including the Izaak Walton League, the American and Canadian Legions and the General Federation of Women's Clubs. In a report dealing with the water-levels of the border lake the International Joint Commission recently gave its approval of the program.

"The President's action, coupled with the recent assurance from the Governor of Minnesota of the coöperation of the State, gives renewed hope that the program for which friends of conservation have worked against bitter opposition for many years may at last be brought to completion," says Mr. E. C. Oberholtzer, of Manier, Minn., president of the council.

Members of the new advisory committee include, in addition to Mr. Oberholtzer, Mr. S. T. Tyng, New York lawyer; Mr. C. S. Kelly, Chicago lawyer, one member to be designated by the Secretary of Agriculture and one to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior.

The Boston Day

(Continued from Page 1)

the grounds, also was cited as the basis for disagreement.

Whatever it was, trouble started when one skipper reported he had been prevented from going out by a boatload of fishermen from the other side. "Piracy" charges were discussed and federal authorities in Boston still are mulling over the best way to handle such a situation.

Occupants of the boat which stopped the skipper bound for the fishing grounds say they only "pleaded" with him to turn back. At any rate, he turned back and visions of the Jolly Roger, shining cutlasses and buried treasure hovered over the normally peaceful port.

The factions are split into the "Italian" and the "American" group, although actual racial differences are based only on rather remote origins.

As the boats sailed off last night and this morning some talk of armed conflict stirred apprehension at home but there was no evidence of firearms aboard the boats.

Tomorrow a delegation will go to Washington, try to persuade federal agencies to bring about a jump in fish prices, free the Gloucester industry from its troubles.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

990kc-WBZ-303m	890kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Farm reports.....	Blue Room Echoes	CBS soloist; orch	Dance program....
5:15 Monitor Views News..	musical program.	The Cosmopolitans	Skippy sketch.....
5:30 The Singing Lady....	The Tattered Man.	"Jack Armstrong"	Melody Mart .....
5:45 Little Orphan Annie..	Nursery Rhymes...	CBS dance music..	Dornan Brothers..
6:00 NBC vocalist; orch....	Evening Tattler;	News Service.....	CBS soloist; orch..
6:15 Bill Williams, sports..	sketches; music..	Sport reports; talk	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30 Reports; features.....	Reports; music....	Merry-Go-Round..	Dramatic sketch..
6:45 Lowell Thomas, news..	Salute program...	James M. Curley..	CBS dance music..
7:00 Grace Hayes; orch....	NBC piano duo....	CBS Rhythm Club.	Reports; news.....
7:15 Don Humbert; strings.	Gene and Glenn...	"House by Road"..	Organ recital.....
7:30 Government talks....	Headliners	CBS soloist; orch..	Golf lesson.....
7:45 Frank Buck.....	Sisters of theSkillet	Boake Carter, news	Concert ensemble..
8:00 Crime Clues: serial	Leo Reisman's Or-	"Lavender and Old	ERA Orchestra of
8:15 mystery story.....	chestra; soloist...	Lace"; musicale..	Unemployed Mu-
8:30 Edwin Franko Gold-	Wayne King and	Lyman Orchestra;	sicians: forty-
8:45 man and his Band...	his orchestra.....	vocal soloists.....	piece band.....
9:00 Musical Memories	Ben Bernie and	George Givot, The	Local dance music.
9:15 with Edgar Guest....	his orchestra.....	Greek Amb'ss'dor'	Organ; soloist.....
9:30 NBC Symphony Or-	The Gentle Craft-	Himber Orchestra;	Local dance music
9:45 chestra, Frank Black	er,' dramatic sk..	Joey Nash, tenor.	Reports; news.....
10:00 conductor; Doris Doe,	Musical revue;	Hugh Connor and	"Conflict," sketch.
10:15 contralto soloist.....	Gladys Swarthout,	his orchestra.....	Troopers Orch.....
10:30 "Tim Ryan's Rendez-	John Barclay and	Local dance music.	Melodic Strings,
10:45 vous"; sketch; orch.	others; orchestra.	Sport reports.....	from Toronto.....
11:00 Reports; features.....	Forecasts; talks....	Yankee News Serv-	'The Party Issues'
11:15 NBC soloist; orch.....	News; dance music	ice; Isham Jones	Sign off.....
11:30 News; Rudy Vallee &	Carl Hoff and his	and his orchestra.	
11:45 his orchestra.....	orchestra	CBS dance music..	

Late Dance Bands: WBZ—Don Bestor, 11:35; Phil Harris, 12:00; Jack Berger, 12:30. WEEI, Harold Stern, 11:20; Carl Hoff, 11:30; Phil Harris, 12:05; Roger Wolf Kahn, 12:30. WNAC—Little Jack Little, 11:20; Frank Dailey, 11:45; Red Nichols, 12; Al Kavelin, 12:30.

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band, Capt. William J. Stannard, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

After Luncheon

1:30 WNAC, Braves vs. Pittsburgh (first game), by Fred Hoey.
1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; orchestra.
2:00 WEEI, NBC variety show.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
3:30 WNAC, Braves vs. Pittsburgh (second game), by Fred Hoey.
3:30 WEEI, NBC Woman's Radio Revue; orchestra and soloists.
4:15 WEEI, NBC Pop Concert.
4:30 WBZ, Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Eric Delamarter, conductor.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, "Choosing a Career," interview by William Lundell.
8:00 WEEI, Baron Munchausen program: Jack Pearl; Cliff Hall; orchestra.
8:30 WAAB, Arthur Fiedler's Esplanade Concert by Symphony Players.
8:30 WNAC, Everett Marshall program; soloists; orchestra; guest stars.
9:00 WNAC, Detroit Symphony Orchestra, Victor Kolar, conductor.
9:00 WBZ, Edwin Franko Goldman Band concert.
9:00 WEEI, "The Hour of Smiles"; Fred Allen; soloists, chorus, orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, NBC dramatic program.
10:00 WEEI, Guy Lombardo and his orchestra.
10:00 WNAC, CBS Byrd Antarctic broadcast; Mark Warnow and his orchestra.
10:30 WEEI, "The Other America," by Edwin L. Tomlinson.
11:30 WEEI, NBC National Radio Forum.

City Affairs

Got What He Wanted

Mr. Ernest Richenburg expected his plea for a restaurant liquor license would be rejected by the Boston Licensing Board. It was. In presenting his case before the board today he almost asked that they deny it. And he frankly told the board that he plans his "big fight" before the State Alcoholic Beverages Control Commission on an appeal. Whether Mr. Richenburg expects more from the state board or whether he has something else "up his sleeve" wasn't indicated.

♪ ♪ ♪

Mayor Helps Tunnel

Mayor Mansfield thinks 25 cents is 25 cents. And in view of his economy campaign, he is doubly sure that to the City of Boston it still is 25 cents. So when he went through the new East Boston Vehicular Tunnel in a car yesterday he insisted on paying the regular fee. Pushed back by the fee collector, the Mayor's hand, with the quarter in it, came right back again.

♪ ♪ ♪

He Meant It

Police Capt. James R. Claflin meant it when he said South End speedsters would have to stop—or rather, slow down. His campaign against them was only launched yesterday morning. By night 100 motorists had been arrested for speeding. And they weren't just warned. They weren't even "just" given a "ticket." They were brought right in to the Warren Avenue station and booked.

Today, while these 100 were being arraigned in Municipal Court Captain Claflin's men were out looking for more. And more they expect to get. They will keep bringing them in, he says, until the reckless driving ceases.

♪ ♪ ♪

Why Build More?

Senator Joseph Langone, gesticulating wildly, dictated a letter today to Federal Public Works Administrator Harold I. Ickes.

Senator Langone doesn't think Boston Harbor needs any more terminal facilities. And the Public Works Administration has before it a plea for a loan of $20,000,000 for construction of just such a project in the Dorchester "cow pasture" district. So he dictated his letter, sent it to Mr. Ickes, asking that the loan be refused.

The International Terminal Corporation wants the money to push a huge development involving much harbor dredging, flat-filling, and building of factories. But Senator Langone says the harbor already has more terminal facilities than it needs. And all of these, he points out, aren't doing 10 per cent of the business their capacity warrants. Why spend money for more?

Furthermore, the fiery Senator says, the interest on the loan would be $700,000, and "all the terminals in Boston collectively couldn't make that much money per year."

♪ ♪ ♪

Curley-To-Carney

James M. Curley likes to do things for his friends. But he ran up against difficulty today—a difficulty which has confronted him but seldom during his political career. About 1000 ERA workers, who for various technical reasons had lost their jobs, asked the former Mayor to do something about it. Mr. Curley telephoned Washington with 1932-campaign pleading in his voice. But federal authorities advised him that Joseph P. Carney, Massachusetts Administrator, was in charge, that Mr. Carney was complying with regulations, had done all he could. Resignedly, all Mr. Curley could do was advise the workers to "keep at" Mr. Carney.

Appointments

Twilight Golf Goes On

Nothing must interfere with Judge John J. Burns' daily round of twilight golf. Yesterday the 33-year-old Massachusetts Superior Court jurist was appointed general counsel for the new Federal Securities and Exchange Commission. The job is bigger than it sounds, for many say that the counsel will actually "run" the commission. It's a wide field anyway. But Judge Burns, after receiving and accepting the appointment from Mr. Joseph P. Kennedy, commission chairman and a former Boston boy, just went out and played his evening golf.

He has tendered his resignation from the bench to Governor Ely but will have to remain on the job here until September in order to clear his docket. He says he isn't making any plans about Washington until he has cleaned up things here.

Besides occupying the Superior Court bench, from which he frequently displayed a liberal attitude, Judge Burns also has served well as impartial chairman of the New England Regional Labor Board and chairman of the Committee on Conciliation. Recently his name was mentioned widely as a possible candidate for the Governorship.

♪ ♪ ♪

From Milk to Wool

Mr. Frederic S. Snyder turns his attention from milk to wool. Until his resignation, handed in two months ago, is officially accepted, he will remain director of the New England Milk Shed. But in the meantime he has been made an administration member of the code authority for the wool trade, which means that he will have to sit in as an observer at wool code meetings, not very often, however. Boston being the center of the nation's wool trade, Mr. Snyder says, the administration wants him to watch things closely here in that line.

State House

Almost Nothing

Money costs money, but Massachusetts knows how to shop. Then, too, the shopkeepers know Massachusetts. The Commonwealth has a good reputation in the money market.

Yesterday Mr. Charles F. Hurley, State Treasurer, borrowed $3,5552,000 for the State at—no, not 5 per cent, not 1 per cent—but nine one-hundredths of 1 per cent. Borrowers of money for short periods often feel flattered if they can get it at one-half of 1 per cent. Usually they have to pay closer to 1 per cent.

Nine one-hundredths of 1 per cent is pretty close to nothing. It will just about pay for the bookkeeping involved in the transfer of the money, which will be used to meet the Boston Elevated Railway deficit and for Metropolitan District expenditures. The notes run from July 20 to Nov. 22.

Home owners look at their 6 per cent mortgages, look with envy upon the State of Massachusetts.

Crime

Faber Retrial Denied

Judge Nelson P. Brown, in Norfolk Superior Court, today denied motions of Abraham Faber and Mrs. Norma Brighton Millen for new trials in connection with the Needham Trust Company murder and robberies. Faber was convicted, with Murton and Irving Millen, of killing a policeman during the robbery and awaits formal pronouncement of the death sentence. Mrs. Millen was convicted as an accessory after the fact of the murder and robbery. The Millens have not yet asked for a new trial but such a move is expected in September. The next step for Faber and Mrs. Millen will be a hearing of appeals before the Massachusetts Supreme Court in October.

Theaters

"Twelfth Night"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OGUNQUIT, Me., Maude Adams, outstanding favorite of an earlier generation, has chosen wisely the rôle in which she is returning to the footlights. And her decision was more than justified last night when her version of "Twelfth Night" played to an enthusiastic audience at the Ogunquit Playhouse, here. As Maria, she is able to display her particular talents in a rôle which lends itself to maturer years.

Miss Adams was of course a winsome Maria. What she lacked in robustness, she adequately atoned for by her own distinctive charm. Perhaps the outstanding feature of last night's performance, however, was her consistent self-effacement. There was no juggling of scenes or playing up to the star. Constantly alive and (in contrast to many of the theater's new generation) acting every minute, she remained always within the play without trying to carry it. And when prolonged applause greeted the final curtain, she modestly took only one call alone.

Consistently creditable performances were given by the surrounding cast. Charles H. Croker-King as Sir Andrew Aguecheek was warmly received and Marie Adels was an engaging Viola. Other principal rôles were played as follows: Sir Toby Belch by C. Norman Hammond, Malvolio by Frederick Roland, Feste by Le Roi Operti and Olivia by Cecile Wulfe.

The production was set in an Elizabethan courtyard into which the players strolled, set up their arras and gave their performance. Though such an introduction may be seriously questioned—especially as the arras furnished a constant obstacle for the actors—the simplicity of the setting made for rapid transition of scenes.

The play was divided into two parts and the essential furniture was set without lowering the curtain. Following a slight confusion during the opening dumbshow, the performance moved at a good pace. The prison scene was eliminated and other sections were somewhat cut.

Followng its engagement at Ogunquit, "Twelfth Night" will tour the New England summer theaters.

J. D. B.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Continued fair tonight and Wednesday; moderately cool tonight; gentle to moderate northwest and north winds.

For All New England States: Fair tonight and Wednesday, little change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northwest or north winds and fair weather tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	66	85	New Orleans	78	94
Bermuda	78	82	New York	68	84
Chicago	70	74	Norfolk	82	96
Denver	70	94	Philadelphia	72	86
Helena	62	90	St. Louis	72	96
Jacksonville	76	96	St. Paul	68	72
Kansas City	76	108	San Francisco	56	68
Los Angeles	62	82	Washington	72	94
Miami	78	88			

A—9 a. m. July 17.
B—Maximum July 16.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 3:56 p. m., Wednesday 4:12 a. m.
Height of tides 9 feet, 8.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:48 p. m.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

On the Esplanade

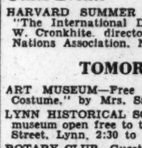
CHARLES RIVER ESPLANADE—At 8, March and Procession of Queen of Sheba .....Gounod
Second Movement of "Eroica" symphony .....Beethoven
"Liebesfreud" .....Kreisler
"1812" Overture .....Tchaikovsky
Suite from "Sylvia" ballet.....Delibes
"Whispering of the Flowers".....Bion
"Girls of Baden" waltz.....Komzak
"Stars and Stripes Forever" march .....Sousa

Near-by Summer Theaters

LYNN—"Goodbye Again," comedy hit, presented by the North Shore Professional Players, Nahant and Broad Streets, 8:30.

COHASSET—"The Pursuit of Happiness," with Glenn Hunter, Humphrey Bogart, Ruth Hammond and the South Shore Players. Town Hall Playhouse, 8:30.

Movies



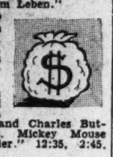
FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—W. C. Fields, Jack Mulhall and Baby LeRoy in "The Old Fashioned Way." Fenway at 1, 3:55, 6:10, 8:45. Paramount at 9:15 a. m., 12:04, 2:33, 5:42, 8:31. Also William Powell in "The Key," a story of Irish patriots in the last decade.

METROPOLITAN—Max Baer, "Buddy" Baer and Benny Rubin head the stage show. Screen feature, "Midnight Alibi" with Richard Barthelmess. Sevitzky's orchestra plays "Rhythmic Blues." 11:37 a. m., 1:56, 4:40, 7:38, 10:10.

EXETER—Walter Huston and Frances Dee in tale of "the marines, "Keep 'Em Rolling." 2:15, 5:08, 7:50. Also "Murder at the Vanities."

FINE ARTS—Lilian Harvey in English operetta "Heart Song." 2:10, 4:40, 7:10, 9:40. Also "Das Lied vom Leben."

BOSTON—Edna May Oliver in "We're Rich Again." 10:30 a. m., 12:37, 3:24, 5:51, 8:18, 10:45. Also Paul Lukas in "Affairs of a Gentleman."



STATE—Ronald Colman in "Bulldog Drummond Strikes Back." Loretta Young, Warner Oland and Charles Butterworth also in cast. Mickey Mouse in "Mickey's Steamroller." 12:35, 2:45, 5:10, 7:30, 9:50.

ORPHEUM—Duke Ellington and his orchestra on the stage. "Hollywood Party" on the screen. Ellington at 12, 3, 6, 9.

KEITH'S—Leslie Howard in W. Somerset Maugham's "Of Human Bondage," with Bette Davis, Kay Johnson, Frances Dee, Reginald Denny and Alan Hale. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

UPTOWN—Janet Gaynor and Charles Farrell in "Change of Heart." 1:10, 4:15, 7:20, 10:25. Also "Murder at the Vanities."

TREMONT—Edna May Oliver and Edward Everett Horton in "The Poor Rich." 8:10 a. m. 12, 2:40, 5:30, 8:30. Also Ricardo Cortez in "Big Executive."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Betty Boop in "Blunderland." Minute Mystery: Thelma Todd comedy: "Georgia"; other shorts and news reels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

Other Events

HARVARD SUMMER SCHOOL—Lecture, "The International Drama," by Leonard W. Cronkhite, director of the League of Nations Association. New Lecture Hall, 8.

TOMORROW

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance. "Historic Costume," by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

LYNN HISTORICAL SOCIETY—House and museum open free to the public. 125 Green Street, Lynn, 2:30 to 5.

ROTARY CLUB—Guest speaker, Herbert E. Stone, vice-president Second National Bank of Boston. Subject, "My Impressions of Rotary in Italy." Hotel Statler. 12:15.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Sound film, "Seeds and Seed Dispersal." 10 a. m.

U. S. Spurns Offer of Reich

(Continued from Page 1)

payments amounted to 4,220,000 marks for the Dawes Loan and 6,300,000 marks for the Young Loan. Interest payments to various loan creditors are due Oct. 15 on the Dawes and Dec. 1 on the Young Loan.

"In view of these payment dates the German Government got in contact with the governments of these countries which issued the loans for the purpose of improving the devisen situation and restoring Germany's transfer ability. Such an agreement already has been reached with England."

Germans Angry

Comments, which appear semi-official, express indignation that 200,000,000 marks should be seized to pay a sum only equaling one-fiftieth. It is added that Germany's deposit in international bank settlements is 50 per cent in foreign exchange. Furthermore, the trustees' action, it is declared, can only be due to chicanery or pressure.

Right of the trustees to take their action cannot be contested, so it is clear that unless some understanding is reached, Germany's future hopes of securing urgently needed raw material credits from abroad are very small indeed.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 17—The United States has flatly refused to dicker with Germany over the servicing of German obligations held in this country. German suggestions that special trade concessions would result in payment of interest on German bonds have met with a strongly worded reminder that the United States expects the same treatment of its nationals accorded to others.

This position was made known to the German Government in an "aide memoire" left at the Foreign Office in Berlin over the week-end by Ambassador William E. Dodd and made public here last night.

It constituted the reply to German feelers for negotiation over the servicing of Dawes and Young plan obligations stopped on July 1 by the German moratorium.

Having presumably secured substantial concessions from England, Holland and perhaps other countries whose nationals hold these obligations, the German Government apparently expected to drive a similar bargain with the United States.

But the State Department has put a stop to any such prospects. Taking a firm stand on the contention that the interest payments concerned are primary obligations against German Government revenue and that Americans have a right to expect the same treatment accorded other nationals, the note insists that the question is not one which can be negotiated by this Government.

It holds that any compromise of settlement would be a matter for the debtor to arrange with the individual holders of its securities. This Government holds none of the obligations, but it does consider it its duty to see that its citizens are treated as favorably as those of any other country.

This line of argument leads to a repetition of the former notice served on Germany that the United States will insist on equality of treatment and is not going to make any concessions to obtain it.

Adoption of this position brings the issue back to where it started. Germany has decided to take care of the Dawes and Young payments where it can get some equivalent. But according to all outward appearances it has no intention of recognizing the validity of the obligations unless there is a return. This Government, on the other hand, denies that such obligations are subject to dickering.

Belgians Use Many Horses

BRUSSELS (AP)—Though rapid progress has been made by all types of mechanical traction in Belgium, farmers still own approximately 250,000 horses.

Berlin Decrees Control Of Grain Industry to Insure Drop in Prices

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, July 17—Germany's new grain regulations issued today definitely establish state control from farmer to consumer for the purpose of preventing market speculation and maintaining fixed bread prices corresponding to the purchasing power of the population.

Last year grain prices were fixed so as to keep prices up because there had been a good harvest. This year intervention by the state is to keep prices down and so avoid hardships and possible disturbances during the coming winter.

The new regulations, which give far-reaching powers to the Reich's Minister of Food, are regraded as an important advance along the lines of state capitalism rather than of Socialism, as applied to existing conditions.

Fixed prices are now laid down not only for the farmer but also for the miller and all the intermediaries in trade transactions. These prices are fixed for rice, wheat, oats, barley and all kinds of fodder. Prices cannot be exceeded or reduced except in case of differences of quality.

State control is also extended to cover imported wheat, the quantity of which shall not exceed that permitted last year. Imports are to be the basis of exchange certificates with special preferential tariffs.

Control Enforced

Control will be enforced through a central department embracing 19 local grain organizations which between them cover the whole country. These will operate from Nov. 1. Until then a temporary decree orders that until Oct. 31 farms of over five hectares must sell to the Government 30 per cent of the total amount of rye, 20 per cent of wheat which they sold from the date of last year's harvest until July 15.

Lehigh Valley
GREAT LAKES CRUISES

Delightful, restful Vacations
LEHIGH VALLEY TOURS
Via Niagara Falls to
DULUTH CHICAGO
CANADA CALIFORNIA
NATIONAL PARKS
ST. LAWRENCE RIVER

For information address
LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD
Room 1108, 500 FIFTH AVENUE
Telephone: LOngacre 5-4021
OR ANY AUTHORIZED TOURIST AGENCY

Lehigh Valley Railroad
The Route of The Black Diamond

WARREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 PARK STREET
Boston
Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance
Interest Begins AUG. 10

Season Summer
WITH THE SEA

A seashore holiday gives surpassing delight to summer. Especially at Chalfonte-Haddon Hall where, aside from a pleasing adjacence to the ocean, you may indulge to the full that desire for amusement or repose. Our game rooms and varied diversions will fill your active moments. Also golf, tennis, swimming, beach cabanas, and an ocean full of fish. Or, read in the cool, quiet lounges, drowse on our breeze-swept Ocean Decks, eat well and sleep well. You'll soon decide what our guests say is true, that here is the *one* place to spend a seashore holiday. *Christian Science church in our block.*

American Plan—Room with bath
One person—single room
CHALFONTE .....$7 up
HADDON HALL.....$8 up
Two persons—double room
CHALFONTE .....$12 up
HADDON HALL .....$14 up
European Plan rates on application.
Send for booklet.
Leeds and Lippincott Company

Chalfonte-Haddon Hall
ATLANTIC CITY

PROVINCETOWN—SIPPICAN HOTEL—At the TIP END of CAPE COD PROVINCETOWN, MASS.
Dine on the Poop Deck
Sea Food Specialties
American and European Plan Private Baths

TO MAKE YOUR VACATION COST LESS!

NO MATTER where you drive—from Maine to Florida and inland—American's Big Three of Quality will help you drive for less. Look for AMOCO-GAS in the Green Pump and Orange AMERICAN GAS in the Yellow and Black Pump—wherever you go!

AMERICAN OIL COMPANY
Executive Offices, Baltimore, Md.
AMOCO Amoco Motor Oil AMERICAN GAS

FOR YOUR PROTECTION
We buy old gold of *every* description. Appraisals made free and without obligation.
Gold Redeeming Corporation OF AMERICA
MASSACHUSETTS
Little Building, Room 1135, Boston
481 Essex Street, Room 1, Lawrence
Slater Building, Room 339, Worcester
170 Worthington Street, Springfield
NEW YORK
Graybar Bldg., Rm. 2727, Grand Central Station
Temple Bar Bldg., Room 1204, 44 Court St., Bklyn.

NEW YORK CITY
"Select Your Warehouse as You Would Your Bank"
KINDERMANN
FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSE
Moving
Packing
Shipping
Rugs and Carpets Shampooed, Cleaned and Stored

LONG DISTANCE MOVING
MAIN OFFICE
Webster Avenue at 170th Street
Tel. Jerome 7-0196 N. Y. City
Correspondents in All Cities
Established 52 Years

DO YOU LIKE CHICKEN—REAL CHICKEN?

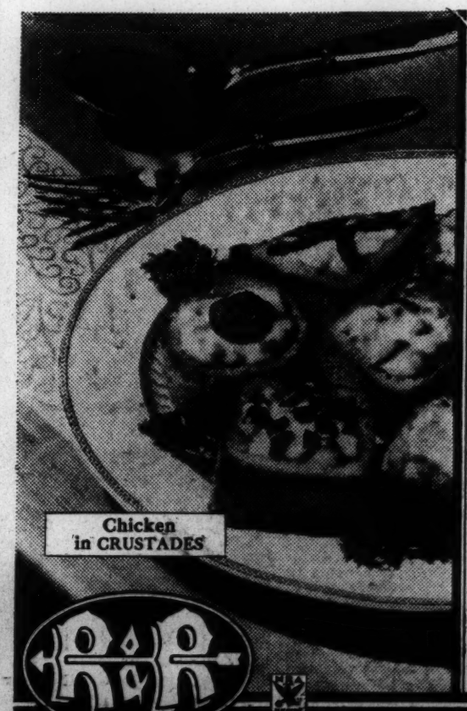
If at anytime you are uncertain about just what your guests or family would like in the way of food . . . turn to R & R CHICKEN.*

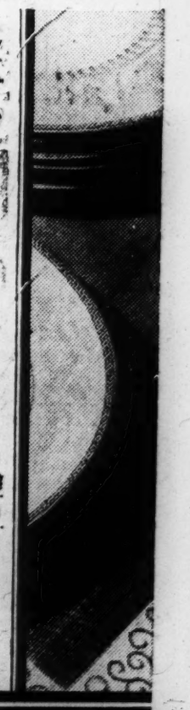
Serve it in the frozen salads, the gelatine salad, or in one of the many other popular chicken salads. Or, turn it into a creamed dish—serve it hot in patty shells—on toast, or in casserole dish, or as a chicken curry, or a chicken pot pie. Success! And remember—*It is* QUALITY PROTECTED.

*Recommended by C. Houston Goudiss, leading authority on food.

FREE—Write for R&R recipes showing how to prepare quick and more delicious chicken dishes. *Write today!*

RICHARDSON & ROBBINS
In Dover, Delaware, since 1855





READY-COOKED Chicken
U. S. GOVT. INSPECTED

"PACKED IN JAPAN"

. . . THAT MEANS CRABMEAT AT ITS BEST . . . .

Look for the "FC" Symbol (Floating Cannery Packed) on every can you buy. It is your guarantee of finer, fresher flavor.

JAPANESE CRABMEAT

Progress in Education

Mother and Daughter

Fruitage From Keeping in Touch Through the Years

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"I SHOULD like to go with you to the city, but I have a previous engagement with my daughter," said a mother, in answer to a friend's invitation. "This Saturday is Ruth's day. She is busy with her high school work all the week and I am busy home making, so after all we do not have much time together, although we live in the same house. One day she remarked that she did not see me half so much as when she was a little girl because we were both so busy with our own affairs. On thinking it over I realized that the many details and duties of daily life swept us relentlessly on, and left us no time for real companionship or joy in each other. You know, merely seeing a daughter every day and eating meals with her is not enough; there should be times for intimate talks and leisurely sharing of pleasures and problems.

"Ruth was delighted when I suggested that we take every other Saturday for 'mother and daughter' day. We do the work together quickly and then we go shopping, have dinner in town, or plan some simple recreation which we shall both enjoy. I let nothing else interfere with that day, and I do not let any of my own interests intrude upon the hours we spend together. As a result of this plan we understand and appreciate each other better and our Saturdays have become very special happy days."

Got Acquainted Again

Another young girl who had been especially sweet-tempered and light-hearted gradually became quite different in her manner and attitude toward her family and her responsibilities. The mother, who was occupied with work outside the home in addition to her housekeeping, realized one day that her daughter was drifting away from her. They seemed to have fewer interests in common and it became increasingly difficult for them to understand each other's viewpoint.

The mother, sensing that a crisis was at hand, deliberately found more time to be with the girl and finally arranged her own affairs so that they could take a short trip together. It was not long before the girl's unnatural reserve was broken, and she shyly began to reveal her thoughts and feelings, which were becoming more adult. When she found that her mother had more time to listen sympathetically to her confidences, and really enjoyed being with her, the girl blossomed like a flower in the sunshine.

"Oh, mother, I am so glad we got acquainted again," she said fervently some time later. "You used to be so busy that I did not like to bother you with my ideas and they got all tangled up. Now every time I talk with you it opens a new road in my heart."

"My daughter and I correspond regularly," said another mother to an intimate friend.

"Correspond?" The friend's tone was puzzled. "Why should you write to each other when you live together?"

"For years we have carried out a system of leaving notes for each other," explained the mother. "I began it when Mary was a little girl. She was sometimes in bed before I got home from an evening's engagement. I wrote her where I was going and why, and told her a little of the outcome, made up a few funny verses and left necessary instructions and suggestions. I asked Mary to write me a note before she went to bed and leave it on my bureau. She used to write me what she had been doing and add her version of the day's affairs.

We both enjoyed each other's notes and found it was a good way to keep in touch with each other, so we have continued the plan. Questions may be asked in a note that may be hard to put into spoken words, and we find it an easy way to exchange confidences. I often tuck clippings into my notes, that bear on some subject we have discussed, or that provide a gentle way of treating a problem that concerns us. Of course we see each other every day, but somehow these occasional notes help us to keep closer to each other in spirit."

Bedtime Chats

"Do you still tuck your daughter in bed now that she is in her 'teens'?" asked a visitor half-laughingly of a mother who had just come down from her daughter's room late one evening.

"Well, not exactly," replied the mother with a smile, but we still have our 'bedtime daughter-time' as Bernice used to call it. She likes to have me come in to see her just before she puts out the light. We are alone then, the younger children are asleep, the house is quiet, and we can talk in peace and comfort without interruption. She asks me what I think about certain things. We discuss how best to plan our days, and she tells me about her school life and her companions. Sometimes we do not talk about anything special, but enjoy rambling along with any idea that happens to be expressed. Bernice says she never feels that the day is ended properly without my bedtime visit, and I shall always carry with me the lovely memory of those intimate hours with my daughter."

No matter how full are the days, or what responsibilities threaten to overwhelm a mother, she may devise some plan for keeping in touch with her daughter. Each one's method may be different according to the case, but whether the family be large or small, the mother at home daily or engaged in outside activities, the responsibility and privilege remain the same, and understanding mother love will solve any problem connected with one so near and dear as a daughter.

LYDIA LION ROBERTS.

Ewing Galloway

By Burton Holmes From Ewing Galloway

By Burton Holmes From Ewing Galloway

School Children of Hawaii

Upper Row, Left—These Youngsters Seem to Be Enjoying Their Milk, Which Is as Accepted a Part of the Curriculum as in the United States. Milk as a Regular Item of Diet Is Unfamiliar to Natives of the South Seas and the Orient. Right—A Group of Chinese in the Honolulu Schools. Below—A Patriotic Procession Passing the Royal School.

The children of the public schools of the Hawaiian Islands while about 98 per cent American-born, represent about 60 nationalities in tradition and ancestry. They are loyal young Americans, who take particular delight in doing the same things in school and on the playground as their American compatriots in the United States. The schools, besides teaching the Three R's, emphasize vocational training and a unifying social and cultural background. Among the problems is the one of language. Children of many nationalities, speaking their native languages at home, need special training in English, while children of English-speaking parents, in the same schools, may use this time for other things. Many nationalities, also, must be welded into one. This means emphasis on social and cultural background, without loss of that which is good in the traditions of each group. Of recent years much has been done in the schools to preserve and revive native arts and crafts, notably those of the native Hawaiians. Vocational work, besides this training in arts and crafts, includes training that will attract young people to the pineapple and sugar plantations, and into fishing and other local industries.

Choice of Career a Natural Step

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

WHAT are we going to do with him? If he has been just "middling" at school, has shown no special "bent" in any direction, has emerged with nothing more than the vague idea that a living will have to be earned somehow or other, and somewhere—what are we going to do with him?

This business of choice in the matter of a career is one which is assuming large proportions nowadays. A few years ago, a generation or two back, perhaps, its proportions were less impressive. Family occupational levels usually settled it, and the individual who abandoned family levels was usually regarded as something of a black sheep. But today, with heavier competition on the one hand, and more highly developed temperamental sensibilities on the other, the question requires a consideration which was altogether unnecessary a generation or two ago.

On Ground of Happiness

Most jobs occupy at least half the waking hours of the individuals engaged in them. In many instances they occupy far more. Therefore it is of immediate importance that, on the ground of happiness, if on no other ground, square pegs should be fitted into square holes, and round pegs into round ones, and the sum of human satisfaction should thereby be multiplied.

The problem which arises is that of deciding how such adjustments are going to be made. Without indulging in some form of magic, how is it possible to analyze the "middling" schoolboy or girl so as to point out a sure road to their success?

The answer is that such a thing cannot be done. There is no means whereby sure roads can be determined beforehand. Nobody is capable of sure prophecies. Nevertheless, useful aids to prophecy can be adopted. It is possible to note signposts and, by noting them, to avoid wrong turnings and the treachery of short cuts. It is possible to put two and two together in regard to the child so as to predict the course in which he is most likely to succeed.

Seeking Reasons for Choices

Recently in London a highly skilled expert in the matter of putting two and two together—Dr. Angus Macrae, who has for the past nine years or so occupied the position of superintendent of the educational division of the National Institute of Industrial Psychology—gave three talks on what he called "occupational misfits." He had engaged in an experiment. Gathering together a band of 50 school children—all of whom were of superior intelligence and all of whom had arrived at a decision in regard to their future work—he proceeded to discover, through a series of written tests, what had influenced them in making their choice.

In undertaking such an investigation, Dr. Macrae was well aware that children who are approaching school-leaving age are still children. He knew that their ideas would be immature, that by the very nature of them they would avoid the admission of aspirations of any kind, lest they should appear priggish, and was quite prepared for their replies to fail in expressing to any very real degree the exact nature of their feelings.

When he came to make his analysis of the answers, he discovered that 70 per cent of the children accounted for their choice by the fact that they had a "feeling of interest" in it. Forty per cent had reached their decision because a certain aptitude for a special school subject appeared to have led them in its direction. Forty per cent put forward the attractions—the liberty or security—of the work they had chosen. The prospect of monetary gain had occurred only to 10 per cent of them. Only 6 per cent had questioned their personal fitness for their choice.

But as for Personal Stability

Taking the answers for what they were worth, Dr. Macrae next proceeded to consider whether the reasons produced gave promise of future satisfaction, and he decided that they did not because, he argued, the most important thing to be considered in regard to a career had hardly been considered at all, and that was the consideration of personal suitability.

It is around this question of personal suitability that the clearest prognostications can be made in regard to happiness in any line of work. The best career can be spoiled by an individual who is too big or too small for it, the worst can be turned into an outstanding success by an individual suited to its size. It is never the job itself that counts, but always the person who pursues it.

Everything considered, therefore, it seems worthwhile to move in the direction of preventing misfits, and Dr. Macrae gave, in the course of his three talks, some useful hints as to how this matter of prevention might be accomplished.

Familiar With Opportunity

The main thing, he said, is to realize the importance of making the child familiar with the openings which lie before him—familiar not at the eleventh hour, as it were, when choice may have to be pushed forward in a hurry, but familiar from the first moment that thoughts about a career crop up.

It is all a matter of education, and of education in which parents, teachers, employers and all who take part in the business share responsibility. Parents—by nature the best judges of fitness—can do their part in studying the nature of these branches of work which are most likely to offer themselves, and in putting each into the balance against the temperamental bias of their children. Teachers can do their part through the painstaking process of training young people how best to recognize and analyze for themselves each opening and opportunity, and how best to approach the entry to the kind of work they have been led to regard as most suited to them. Employers can help all parties—and indirectly help themselves—by selecting only those who will squarely fit square holes, or roundly fit round ones.

The soundest scheme whereby a maximum of efficiency may be gained, and a maximum of happiness, lies, when it comes to be worked out—and Dr. Macrae gave support to the conclusion—in a plan of vocational guidance which begins long before the moment arrives when the question, "What are we going to do with him?" is asked. Children should experience an organization in which, slowly, and without effort, at home and at school, they can work out their problem and know, so far as they are capable of knowing, where their desires are leading. The moment of final decision in regard to work should be less of an event than a culminating step in a long process of carefully directed development.

By E. J. Mason, London

Great Business Is Toward!

In One Corner of an English Garden These Two Babes Are Happily and Quietly Occupied.

The secret is an adequate sandpile. This, together with simple toys and tools, gives children plenty to do and provides a background for the development of initiative and imagination. Here a wooden engine—with a very necessary coal tender!—and a small light shovel provide the incentive to thought and action. Anyone who has watched two- and three-year olds in a sandpile or on a beach, knows that the business of filling and emptying a cart with sand is both fascinating and important. It has educational value, too, in developing the child's coördinating powers of thought and action and in helping him to feel a sense of ability and achievement.

Encouraging Tidiness

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

One mother inspired her two little daughters to hang up their garments properly by providing attractive hangers, in the decoration of which the children themselves had an interesting part. She bought blue painted hangers for one little girl and pink ones for the other. Then the children hunted for appropriate pictures with which to decorate their hangers. They found what they needed in old magazines. On the hangers for coats and sweaters they pasted winter scenes; on the hangers for raincoats they pasted rainy pictures; on the ones for play dresses they pasted pictures of little girls romping about; on the hangers for party dresses there were butterflies and fairies. A coat of clear shellac was applied and the hangers were ready for use.

A Rainy Day Pastime

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One mother saves uncrumpled wrapping paper and outlines on pieces of it rather large birds, dogs, cats, children, flowers or whatever the wee folks might be interested in. The children amuse themselves for quite a while by outlining the "patterns" with grains of corn or small buttons. She finds it a fine pastime for a rainy day.

A Glimpse of Paxton Park School

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

PAXTON PARK SCHOOL may be said to have originated in the desire of a small schoolboy who, when at school, was taught many things useful and practical; but the one thing needful seemed to be lacking, viz., how to live. In all branches of education, from the public school to the university, he found this element lacking or missing altogether. As the writer on "English for the English" puts it, "Elementary education has failed, because we have thought too much of the children's heads, and not enough of their hearts. Hearts are still out of fashion in school."

To found a school conserving all that is good of the past, and yet progressive enough to scotch those barren forms, customs, and traditions which impede or paralyze unfoldment, was the aim of the founders of Paxton Park. Even when its work commenced in so modest a way, with one pupil in a cottage not many miles from Cambridge, the Bible ideals of life and unfoldment, especially and preëminently those contained in the Sermon on the Mount, have been the inspiration and guidance of the school from its most modest but vigorous beginnings.

A Natural Growth

The school represents a natural and modest growth. Paxton Park is a living testimonial to the gratitude of parents for those ideals which their children have been taught to cherish while Paxton Park was their school. The school began with boys but the girls simply came—they couldn't be kept away. Parents saw the possibilities of such a training and environment, backed by a practical appreciation of the higher spiritual side of living, and begged to be allowed to send their daughters as well as their sons. Instead of complicating matters or making our work difficult, the girls have been found a most valuable asset in helping to eliminate that unnatural institutional element inherent in a discipline and outlook which leads to a suppression and perversion of true individuality and coöperation.

Although children of other denominations are not refused admittance, it is clearly understood that the primary purpose and aim of Paxton Park is to furnish a school, home, and environment typical of all that is best in English country life, where sons and daughters of Christian Scientists from all over the world may be trained and educated for living that life of which Jesus spoke when he said, "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly."

Staff and Location

The staff consists of a well-qualified university-trained set of teachers, chiefly from Oxford and Cambridge.

Paxton Park stands in its own well-timbered park of 75 acres, including woods, river, playing fields, pleasure grounds, farm, and gardens. All pupils are encouraged to take a personal interest in the estate, and many beautiful testimonials to unselfed activity have been left behind by old pupils. Orchards have been planned and planted, playing fields laid out, rock and water gardens constructed. These, however, should be seen to be appreciated. Everything is done to make pupils feel that Paxton Park gives them in a degree what their homes give them—a vital, warm and practical interest in its activities, amenities, and development.

Individual expression is one of the chief features of the school. The principal, however, who is an honors graduate of Cambridge, was tremendously helped by the mental discipline of "academics of the right sort," and has seen to it that such subjects as logic, ethics, politics, economics and world news, in fact, all subjects ministering to an intelligent and practical citizenship, are not left out of the curriculum. These subjects are not treated in the textbook fashion but in an elementary, free, discursive way. Articles from The Christian Science Monitor are regularly and systematically used as a basis for such lessons and discussion.

Various social affairs and living the life of a large family enable all to exemplify the school motto, which in English may be freely translated, "Our studies are manifested in our manners." To be kind and gracious without being patronizing; to serve without being servile; to be happy without being frivolous; to be controlled without being exclusive or priggish—these are some of the social "amenities of Love" which the school desires its pupils to express.

The school is so well known in the neighborhood for its dramatic and histrionic efforts that in the local county Eisteddfod held at Bedford in 1931, the junior class for impromptu speaking (below 18) was composed entirely of Paxton Park pupils, competitors of previous years from other schools refraining from competing. This was a pity, but it is a well-earned compliment to the excellency, freedom and spontaneity of individual expression, which the protagonists of the school exemplify.

Whether it is in the class or art room, the playing field or the gymnasium, the athletic or riding school, the dramatic or the debating society, the same keenness of individual expression and coöperation is felt and fostered, free from all sting of a purely personal striving and desire merely to win, but thoroughly animated by a desire to do one's best.

Developing Home-Making Habits

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A mother who has a fine family of home-loving boys and girls was asked how she had accomplished the much-to-be-desired result.

"By seeing to it that they had a part in the routine of home life while they were still very young," she replied, "and keeping up their interest in the home apace with the years. Tiny little tots like to bring in the evening paper or put out the empty milk bottles. There are many other similar helpful little things they can do, and will like to do, if the matter is handled in the right way. The home-making tasks will, of course, increase in difficulty and importance with their growing experience and ability.

"A home, like all things fine and precious, doesn't just happen. The making of it entails much work, effort, love, care and service. I knew that if my children were to be home-lovers and good home makers in the future they needed to learn, step by step, the cost of a home. We love what we serve rather than that which is handed out to us gratis."

"But some children object to doing their part in the home," I interrupted. "How do you explain that?"

"Possibly they have not been made to feel the importance of this greatest coöperative affair in the world. Or they may be rudely interrupted in the midst of their play to attend to things which should have been scheduled to be out of the way before play time. In our home program each child has a list of the duties required from him. He can then arrange his affair so that he will not have to be called away from a ball or a marble game."

Better Schools For Scotland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Edinburgh

Mutual understanding and coöperation between teachers and parents, essential to the well-being of schools everywhere, is a fundamental emphasized concerning the schools of Scotland, in the annual report of the Privy Council on Education in Scotland recently issued. Contact is necessary to maintain this relation. Contact demands mutual good will and forbearance, and can be effective only when intelligently brought about.

A wholesome relationship between teachers and parents is now being fostered in teachers' training centers, where the students are encouraged to assist in a variety of local services of a social-educational character. But with the local authority, says the report, rests the responsibility for providing organized means of contact—means by which parents may gain information concerning the aims and methods of the school and teachers may be helped to see the school from the general point of view of the parent, and by which parent and teacher may exchange useful information concerning the needs of particular children or discuss the question of future employment.

Organized arrangements to this end already exist. Parents are represented on school management committees; they have their due place in the work of the advisory committees for juvenile employment. The aim is to secure the greatest possible extension and utilization of such arrangements.

Brighter school buildings are needed, says the report. The demoralizing effect of drab and dingy walls on the child, and the encouraging effect of color and harmonious design, is very great. It is to be hoped that schemes for school redecoration, when they come up for consideration by the committees to whom these functions are entrusted, will be treated by them with the care they deserve. In particular, those responsible are urged that they be guided in this important matter by the best artistic advice they can obtain.

Over 260 Scottish schools are using the radio. Interest in the use of the cinema is spreading. Nursery schools now number 19.

SCHOOLS—British Isles

Wycliffe College
for Boys
STONEHOUSE, ENGLAND
(Under the Cotswold Hills)
Offers a first-class English Public School education at very moderate fees. Four boarding houses, one vegetarian, and a Junior School. Special facilities for attending Christian Science Sunday School. Prospectus on application to the Headmaster.

CLAREMONT
ESHER, SURREY, ENGLAND
(14 Miles from London)
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Recognized by the Board of Education. Prepares for University Scholarships and other public examinations. International and progressive in outlook. Pupils from 8 years.
Address Secretary Tel. Esher 810

Busy Bees School
AMBLESIDE AVENUE
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND
Kindergarten and Preparatory for Boys and Girls. Boarders received from 3 to 10 years. Usual English Subjects, French, Speech Training, Handwork, Music, Dancing, Drilling, Games. Fees: 54 guineas inclusive.
New Term 18th September.
Apply to the Principals. Tel. Streatham 0830

"ERLSMERE"
Mill Hill, London, N. W. 7, Eng.
Preparatory School for Boys and Girls in beautiful country near London.
Girls from 4 to 12
Boys from 4 to 10
Sound preparation. A very happy school. A few boarders taken.

SHERBROOK
School for Girls
Under Entirely New Management
Pupils taught up to University Standard by highly qualified and efficient staff.
Write for illustrated Booklet showing Ideal conditions for Education to the Secretary, Greaves Hall, Banks, near Southport, England

SEE Also Saturday
Progress in Education
Page for
Advertising of Schools

GIRLS' SCHOOLS

SEA PINES SCHOOL, Inc.
FOR GIRLS
CAPE COD and FLORIDA
Regular tuition of $1500 includes Music, Art, Horseback Riding, and other extras.
Address: Faith Bickford, Director
Box O, Brewster, Massachusetts

Drew Seminary
Accredited school for 120 girls. Thorough college preparatory, general courses. Music, art, domestic science, secretarial. On beautiful Lake Gleneida, 50 miles north of New York City. Inspiring contacts with companionable faculty in atmosphere of cultured home. Student government. All sports—riding. Gymnasium. 84 acres. Separate Junior School. 58th year. Catalog.
Dr. H. E. Wright, Pres., Box S, Carmel, N.Y.

KENDALL HALL
ON THE SEASHORE
For Girls. 50 minutes from Boston. Convenient to The Mother Church. Graduates enter all certificate Colleges without examinations. Definite preparation for Wellesley, Smith, Vassar, etc. Junior College. Music, Int. Decoration, Journalism, Dramatics, Secretarial. On 40-acre seashore estate. All sports. Excellent horses. Beach. Catalogue.
BOX M, PRIDE'S CROSSING, MASS.

SECRETARIAL SCHOOLS

Webber College
Executive Training for Young Women
Two-Year Course in Financial Principles, Business Management, and Secretarial Practice, leading to responsible positions, for preparatory or high school graduates; One-Year Course for girls with some previous college experience. Winter semester in Florida. Social activities and all sports. For catalog write Elizabeth M. Britt, Registrar, 535 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

BUSINESS

Secretarial Training
Start any Monday, day or evening. Day school enrolls only 4-year high school graduates.
Call, write or phone State 1881 for Catalog
The Gregg College
6 N. Michigan Avenue Chicago

ART

The Art Institute of Chicago
ALL BRANCHES OF FINE AND INDUSTRIAL ARTS
NOT ORGANIZED FOR PROFIT
DAY AND EVENING CLASSES
Send for Catalog C-T
MICHIGAN AVE. AT ADAMS ST.

RINGLING School of Art
Faculty of Outstanding Artists.
All phases of art taught.
South American Winter Cruise for advanced students
JUNIOR COLLEGE associated giving full two-year course. Catalog.
Sarasota, FLORIDA

COEDUCATIONAL

WINNWOOD
WINNWOOD offers a summer program in which activities are varied.
Now swimming, tennis, hiking,
Now art, music, dancing
WINNWOOD welcomes friends.
One guest house for adults only.
Our rates are reasonable.
Desirable location.
Charles H. Welsby, Headmaster
Lake Grove, Long Island, N. Y.

SECRETARIAL SCHOOLS

Baldwin Secretarial School
(SMALL—EXCLUSIVE)
Central Location
Cheery Quarters
Personal Attention
Limited Registration
Platt Bld., Park St., near Washington
PORTLAND, OREGON

MILITARY SCHOOLS

FLORIDA MILITARY ACADEMY
College preparation, with year round outdoor activities. Complete, modern facilities. Surf bathing, golf, sports, moderate inclusive rate. NO EXTRAS. Ideal outdoor life. Catalog. Address:
ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA

Write for Attractive New VIEW BOOK
The PRINCIPIA
Saint Louis, Missouri
Founded 1898
Upper School / Junior College
Lower School
Coeducational

The Home Forum

The Beau of Beaux

GOING westward along Curzon Street, Mayfair, take the first turning on the right, called Chesterfield Street, to discover a memorial of a rather misunderstood man who represents for us Mayfair at what commonly seems its most glamorous.

Actually, its most glamorous time is the present, when we are used to dwelling only on the most attractive fragments of the past; and when, too, the plane trees and lilac bushes of the squares are grown fine beyond anything our forefathers knew. However, the past is always the past and at Number Four in this short and retired street lived Beau Brummell, the emperor of society leaders. It is scarcely above a minute's walk from Berkeley Square.

The house is small and narrow, nowadays rather disfigured with rainpipes which sprawl across its front; and it is one of the few residences in the street which have not had a story added to their original height. Here the Prince Regent, afterwards George IV, would often come to watch Brummell dress—and to do this was almost to take part in a rite. They say that to see the Beau assume (that is the only word for it) a new cravat, with his head held right back and then, by slowly lowering his chin, achieve just those folds and creases upon which he had decided, filled the most casual with awe. We are even told that the Prince, a somewhat unbalanced personage, once broke down and cried because his exacting friend did not quite approve the cut of a new coat.

The man's reputation was—for that matter is—amazing. To preserve your name for a hundred years into these hasty times, merely by the feat of having dressed immaculately, seems an astonishing achievement, truly: and wondering if, indeed, this is his only claim to fame, one discovers other things. Brummell has come down to us with rather the reputation of what used to be called a dandy, or even a fop; whereas the truth is that he was the exact opposite of such types. The dandy is for display and the fop for ornament. George Brummell was conspicuous in his time, just because he condemned both these things so much and contrived to impress his good taste upon Society.

* * *

The fame which English clothes enjoy abroad dates from Brummell's time. Under his influence, the London tailor became an artist where before he had been simply a craftsman. There was an austerity about the Beau's dressing, an insistence that nothing but individual perfection was good enough; so that to dress à la Brummell was not merely to follow a fashion, but to live up to a standard. That is the point about him, the standard he set in an age that tended to slovenliness. He also set an example of meticulous cleanliness, for which Society had not hitherto been remarkable.

He became for a time the most talked of man of his day, extraordinary as it may seem now, with no other aids but a ready tongue, his self-invented taste in clothes and a flair for making friends, beginning with the Prince at Eton. He spent a year at Oxford and then, for a short time, held a commission in the Hussars; he was the young captain in charge of the escort which met Caroline of Brunswick when she arrived to marry the Prince and be the future Queen of England.

He came into a small fortune, but his capacity for getting into debt was limitless and he had at last to flee the country and settle in France. He never returned.

At Number Four, Chesterfield Street, spanning the gap between the railings that flank the front door, is a graceful curve of bar-iron with a horizontal ring at the top. In that ring hung the lamp, the only form of street lighting in those days, which must often have welcomed the Prince on his visits to this fashionable, unostentatious street which seems, even now, to reflect these qualities from the personality of the Beau himself.

Sometimes, if I go by at night, I almost see the door open and the dim outline of the Beau stand on the threshold, candle in hand, while his royal friend shuffles across the pavement and, with a grunt, climbs into his carriage and departs.

ALAN IVIMEY.

Sea Dream

The moon is lost in wavelets
And the clouds hang low;
Soft flutes the wind its vagrant melodies
Under its breath, as though afraid
Of the vast loneliness
Of sea and star-strewn sky.

BERYL NETHERCLIFT.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year ... $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months ... $4.50 One month ... 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use or republication of all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

Foreign			
14 pages 3c	24 to 30 pages 6c		
16 to 22 pages 4½c	32 pages ... 7½c		
Including Canada, Newfoundland and any Pan-American countries.			
United States			
14 pages 2c	24 to 30 pages.. 4c		
16 to 22 pages 3c	32 pages 5c		

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market St., San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 3, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: Elysée Bldg., 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 59A.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via Fontanella di Borghese 23.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 31, Vienna III.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York	500 Fifth Avenue
Detroit	3-161 General Motors Bldg.
Chicago	333 North Michigan Avenue
Miami	1229 Ingraham Bldg.
St. Louis	1975 Rwy. Exchange Bldg.
Kansas City	405 Nat'l Pid. Life Bldg.
San Francisco	625 Market Street
Los Angeles	210 West Seventh Street
Seattle	824 Skinner Bldg.
London	1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace
Paris	56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
Berlin	Unter den Linden 59A
Geneva	16 rue du Mont Blanc
Florence	Via Magenta 11

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 911 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
(German Edition)
(French Edition)
(Scandinavian Edition)
(Dutch Edition)
(Braille Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Courtesy of The Cleveland Museum of Art to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"From the Elevated": A Painting by Fred Wagner

An Island Roadway

To one accustomed to the flat roads of the eastern counties of England, a visit to an island on the west coast of Scotland was full of surprising rugged hills, and tree-filled glens—charm and variety. Mist-capped fens, there lay endless field for exploration. The one road that ran only halfway round the island was a novelty that was full of fascination. Never did a main road present so many different phases of interest. It ran airily by big mountains, and little hills; it skipped through glens, and dipped so near loch-sides that it seemed only a matter of hesitation as to whether it should go through them, too.

The banks of *seileastair* (wild iris) and *creachdach* (purple loosestrife) were all that appeared to keep it from leaping among the boulders on the seashore, so light-heartedly did it take its journey. Over it strayed cattle, the shaggy, yellow, horned cattle of the Highlands, that stood and stared with solemn eyes, scarcely stirring to let us pass.

At one point the road sloped down by a white-walled cottage, as if sure of a welcome; and certainly there was always a warm welcome at Corrynahera, and a good tea besides. Lovely brown-wrinkled scones, and fresh eggs—well the road knew it, for many people stopped there. At another point, there were "standing stones" to examine; grey, ancient monoliths, leaning this way and that on the edge of bogland.

And again the road paused on the top of a hill, where one might look back and see, lying far below, the blue waters of a loch, misty-pale in sunshine, dotted here and there with dark rocks, stretching until lost in distance between the rugged bases of mountains.

There was a sun-house, too, which we visited, newly-quarried out of a high hillock overlooking the sea. The way to it led through a field where stepping-stones made a path over boggy patches. The smell of bruised thyme was sweet underfoot. The path wound up a small hill, then stone flags led down to a low square house of grey stone. The interior consisted of one room, entirely lined with light wood, and windows ran round three walls to the door; in the fourth wall, a fireplace was set. Chairs were the only furniture. The view from the window was unbroken; down below spread the waters of the Sound, wrinkling into waves under a driving wind; beyond, rose the hills of Knapdale, darkly blue-and-green against the sky. And closer, on the island itself, crowded weather-scarred sides of familiar heights, whose names sang in the ears like the sound of an ancient saga, ripe with Celtic beauty and mystery. It was an ideal spot for a sun-house where the outlook was so magnificent, and where all the sun that shone fell on these windows.

Following our road again, we went on and on through glens and over hills till, after traversing a large estate, the track dwindled away among woods and wildness, as if it had reached a point of enchantment where we might not follow. Westward, on the further side of the island, it ended on a white sea-beach where a ferry waited to carry the traveler further on his journey. It seemed, therefore, to have no real beginning or ending; but that is only to be expected of a road that weaves magic as it goes, and is full of surprises, even to the herds of deer which cross it in the dusk, pausing in their flight to watch us, their antlers etched against a pale golden sunset sky.

E. F.

Wisconsin Pastoral

With melancholy cadence the plover
Shrills—kill-deer, kill-deer, kill-deer:
Two swooping bitterns steady, then hover,
Stare down on water slipping clear,
Lift gray wings and tucked feet
Athwart the peach-stained evening sky.
A bass leaps up from weedy retreat—
Curves under liquidly with a fly.
Five Holsteins amble heavily
Down to stir the water with sounds
That splash the quiet air and free
Circles of water like golden rounds
Of wire.

That strange mournful noise
Above—kill-deer, kill-deer, kill-deer—
On the shore some twitter, teeter and poise
On delicate legs like straws, then veer
To the wind soaring.

In the near meadow
A lark lowers with matérial,
Chirping to a tussock of deep-grassed shadow.
Rustling corn ushers nocturnal
Coolness; diminishing cabbage rows
Blend dark purple and emerald
With polished stubble—night overflows—
With dewy stillness the valley is walled.

RUTH LANGLAND-HOLBERG.

To Sicily and Back by Six O'Clock

Paris, October 25, 1859.

My resolve had been taken and my preparations made; it only remained for me to notify my housekeeper. I must acknowledge it was a long time before I could make up my mind to tell her I was going away. I feared her remonstrances, her railleries, her objurgations, her tears. "She is a good, kind girl," I said to myself; "she is attached to me; she will want to prevent me from going; and . . . when she has her mind set upon anything, gestures and cries cost her no effort. In this instance she will be sure to call the concierge, the scrubber, the mattressmaker, and the seven sons of the fruit-seller; they will all kneel down in a circle around me; they will begin to cry, and then they will look so ugly that I shall be obliged to yield, so as not to have the pain of seeing them any more. . . ."

I may as well make the confession in these private pages—I am afraid of my housekeeper. I am aware that she knows that I am weak; and this fact alone is sufficient to dispel all my courage in any contest with her. Contests are of frequent occurrence; and I invariably succumb.

But for all that I had to announce my departure to Thérèse. She came into the library with an armful of wood to make a little fire—"*une flambée*," she said. For the mornings are chilly. I watched her out of the corner of my eye while she crouched down at the hearth, with her head in the opening of the fireplace. I do not know how I then found the courage to speak, but I did so without much hesitation. I got up, and, walking up and down the room, observed in a careless tone, with that swaggering manner characteristic of cowards.

"By the way, Thérèse, I am going to Sicily."

Having thus spoken, I awaited the consequence with great anxiety. Thérèse did not reply. Her head and her vast cap remained buried in the fireplace; and nothing in her person, which I closely watched, betrayed the least emotion. She poked some paper under the wood, and blew up the fire. That was all!

Finally I saw her face again;—it was calm—so calm that it made me vexed. "Surely," I thought to myself, "this old maid has no heart. She lets me go away without saying so much as 'Ah!' Can the absence of her old master really affect her so little?"

"Well, then go, Monsieur," she answered, at last, "only be back here by six o'clock! There is a dish for dinner today which will not wait for anybody."—From "The Crime of Sylvestre Bonnard," by ANATOLE FRANCE.

PATTERNS of masts, tracks in the snow, swirling smoke and steam, add interest to Fred Wagner's winter scene of a busy waterfront with its warehouses and grain elevator, its docks and puffing locomotive, its distant skyscrapers. Converging lines convey a feeling of enormous distance, as well as of activity and accomplishment.

Soft reds, blues, grays, and whites combine to make a picture at once rugged and brilliant in its color contrasts, yet delicate in its harmonies. At the right, the tall building and the lower warehouse with its pointed roof and covered porches are a dull brick red, warm in the sunlight, while cool blues are used for the deep darks and shadows of the docks and sheds opposite. Through the heavy drifts of snow, pedestrians and motor vehicles plow laboriously, though the great freight train proceeds upon its accustomed way. Beyond the docks may be glimpsed an animated river scene, as well as the buildings upon the farther shore.

Though probably an actual view of Mr. Wagner's native Philadelphia, the scene is typical of the waterfront of any large city. Mr. Wagner is likely to pitch his easel wherever he finds abundant life and glowing color, whether in the city or along the countryside, setting down his impressions of the American scene with freshness and vigor.

Fred Wagner was born in Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, and has spent nearly all his life in Philadelphia, where he studied at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. He has received awards from the Academy and from the Carnegie Institute; his work is represented in a number of the leading museums of the country.

Each in Its Peculiar Honours Clad

Laburnum rich
In streaming gold; syringa iv'ry pure;
The scented and the scentless rose, this red
And of a humbler growth, the other tall,
And throwing up into the darkest gloom
Of neighb'ring cypress, or more sable yew,
Her silver globes, light as the foamy surf
That the wind severs from the broken wave;
The lilac various in array, now white,
Now sanguine, and her beauteous head now set
With purple spikes pyramidal, as if
Studious of ornament, yet unresolved
Which hue she most approved, she chose them all . . .

Hypericum all bloom, so thick a swarm
Of flow'rs like flies, clothing her slender rods,
That scarce a leaf appears; mezereon too,
Though leafless, well attired, and thick beset
With blushing wreaths investing ev'ry spray;
Althæa with the purple eye; the broom,
Yellow and bright as bullion unalloy'd
Her blossoms, and luxuriant above all
The jasmine, throwing wide her elegant sweets,
The deep dark green of whose unvarnish'd leaf
Makes more conspicuous, and illumines more
The bright profusion of her scatter'd stars.

—WILLIAM COWPER, in "The Task."

L'Homme créé par Dieu

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

AUX pages 470 et 471 du livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy a ce passage: "Les rapports entre Dieu et l'homme, entre le Principe divin et l'idée sont indestructibles dans la Science; et la Science ne connaît ni déviation de l'harmonie, ni retour à l'harmonie; mais elle affirme que l'ordre divin ou loi spirituelle, dans lequel Dieu et tout ce qu'Il crée sont parfaits et éternels, est demeuré inchangé dans son histoire éternelle." C'est là une assertion significative dont la portée est immense.

Le dictionnaire définit notamment comme suit le terme "principe": "Première cause, source ou origine." En considérant Dieu comme Principe divin et l'homme comme idée du Principe, on voit un vaste champ s'ouvrir devant la pensée. Une idée ne peut recevoir aucune adjonction provenant d'une source autre que son Principe. Elle ne saurait contenir d'éléments ou de substances qui ne se trouvent pas dans sa cause. Il est évident que le Principe ne peut envoyer des choses absolument dissemblables à lui-même. Les idées doivent donc avoir la même nature que le Principe qui les produit. La Science Chrétienne nous enseigne à appliquer ces vérités fondamentales aux divers problèmes de l'existence quotidienne.

Considérer l'homme comme idée permet d'obtenir un concept plus clair de ce que l'homme est en réalité. Au premier coup d'œil, ce qu'on appelle communément le genre humain offre un spectacle assez triste. La plupart des hommes semblent faire des efforts continuels pour échapper à des circonstances pénibles et troublantes. Leurs pieds ne s'appuient pas sur un terrain solide. Ils cherchent le secours dans bien des directions; mais on ne leur offre que des remèdes douteux, dont l'efficacité n'est pas certaine.

S'il en est ainsi, n'est-ce point parce que l'homme s'est fait de lui-même un concept qui repose sur une base erronée? On lui a enseigné à se regarder comme un être matériel, sujet à des lois tantôt harmonieuses, tantôt inharmonieuses. Certaines prétendues lois sont censées gouverner telle ou telle maladie. Il combat ces maux par des méthodes matérielles qui ne peuvent toutefois promettre de guérison certaine. On lui a de plus appris à se considérer comme un misérable pécheur. Pour vaincre des habitudes et des tendances coupables, il prie Dieu de le rendre meilleur. Mais ses efforts les plus sincères aboutissent souvent à des échecs, simplement parce qu'il ne sait pas qu'il faut refréner le péché à sa source en rejetant l'hypothèse que l'existence est matérielle. Au fait, la plupart des mortels ont toujours le sentiment qu'ils sont sous le coup d'une condamnation, que leurs efforts sont frustrés.

Par sa saine doctrine et ses enseignements démontrables, la Science Chrétienne vient corriger ce faux concept de l'homme. Elle montre que nous pouvons dépouiller la matérialité et revêtir l'immortalité, comme le dit saint Paul. La Science Chrétienne montre comment on peut guérir les malades et vaincre les conditions inharmonieuses. En faisant voir aux hommes ce qu'est leur individualité réelle ou spirituelle, elle accomplit une œuvre vitale, car elle leur enseigne à dépouiller les croyances matérielles. Grâce à la compréhension de son mot spirituel, chacun de nous peut détruire les innombrables fausses croyances qui contribuent à former le soi-disant homme matériel et son entourage. Nous apprenons ainsi à faire paraître l'harmonie dans nos circonstances et dans le milieu où nous sommes. Nous comprenons que l'homme est l'idée de Dieu, toujours unie à son divin Principe et manifestant à jamais ce qui est inclus en Dieu, dans le Principe.

Assurément, nul ne peut croire que Dieu soit imparfait, qu'Il puisse pécher, être malade ou mourir. Puisque Dieu, le divin Principe de l'homme, ne connaît aucune de ces erreurs, comment Ses idées seraient-elles capables de les exprimer? Dieu étant la cause ou le créateur de l'homme, ce dernier est spirituel. En se plaçant sur cette base, on verra que les maux qui semblent accabler le genre humain sont sans réalité, et que l'intelligence spirituelle peut guérir l'humanité. Le fait que deux fois deux font quatre ne prendra jamais fin; il ne peut pas même cesser temporairement, car il ne peut se détacher de sa loi fondamentale. Il est possible que l'ignorance obscurcisse ce fait et cause beaucoup d'ennuis à ceux qui ne le comprennent pas. Cependant, dès que la compréhension remplace l'ignorance, les inharmonies se corrigent. En réalité, le fait que deux fois deux font quatre n'a subi aucun changement; il n'a jamais connu ni déviation, ni retour à la vérité.

Le Psalmiste a dit: "Nous sommes le peuple de son pâturage." Le seul pâturage est celui que l'Amour a préparé. Ainsi, quand la compréhension de la vérité touchant l'homme remplace l'ignorance, nous voyons qu'en réalité il n'y a jamais eu déviation de l'harmonie, car la loi divine maintient éternellement les idées de Dieu dans la perfection. Nous voyons donc et nous savons que l'homme créé par Dieu est conforme à cette déclaration divine: "Faisons l'homme à notre image, selon notre ressemblance."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

John Wesley's Four Resolutions

Recorded in the Journal of John Wesley are the following four resolutions, laid down in the year 1738:

1. To use absolute openness and unreserve with all I should converse with.

2. To labour after continual seriousness, not willingly indulging in even the least levity of behaviour, or in laughter; no, not for a moment.

3. To spare no word which does not tend to the glory of God; in particular not to talk of worldly things. Others may, nay, must. But what is that to thee? and

4. To take no pleasure which does not tend to the glory of God; thanking God every moment for all I do take and therefore rejecting every sort and degree of it which I feel I cannot so thank Him in and for.

Pansy-Lady

A little old lady was selling pansies
In the market today—
A little old lady with a yellow kerchief
On her head.
Quiet and quaint was she as she smiled and nodded.
I bought a bunch, and put them in a green glass vase.
As I arranged them,
I saw the old lady again
Smiling at me.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN.

The Man of God's Creating

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy says (pp. 470, 471), "The relations of God and man, divine Principle and idea, are indestructible in Science; and Science knows no lapse from nor return to harmony, but holds the divine order or spiritual law, in which God and all that He creates are perfect and eternal, to have remained unchanged in its eternal history." This assertion is significant and far reaching.

A dictionary defines the word "principle," in part, as "cause, source, or origin of anything." To consider God as divine Principle and man as the idea of Principle opens up a vast field for thought. An idea could not have anything accruing to it from aught but its Principle. It could not hold within itself any element or substance which was not in its origin. It is obvious that Principle could not send forth something utterly unlike itself. Ideas must, therefore, be constituted like the Principle producing them. Christian Science teaches us to apply these basic truths to all the problems of everyday life.

To regard man as idea aids in gaining a clearer concept of what man really is. If we look around on what is generally termed mankind, we see, on the whole, a sorry spectacle. Each one seems to be continually endeavoring to struggle out of confusing and distressing circumstances. His feet seem to be on no sure ground. Wherever he turns for relief, the remedies offered seem to be accompanied by doubt and uncertainty as to their efficacy.

Is not this because the whole concept of himself is on an erroneous basis? He has been taught to consider himself as material, subject to laws which are sometimes harmonious and sometimes inharmonious. Certain so-called laws are supposed to govern particular diseases. These he combats with material methods which offer no certainty of cure through their ministrations. Further, he has been taught to consider himself to be a miserable sinner. To overcome sinful habits and tendencies he prays to God to make him good. The most earnest efforts on his part often result in failure, simply because he does not know how to curb sin at its source in the supposition that existence is material. There is, in fact, with the average individual, perpetually the sense of condemnation, of frustrated effort.

It is to this false concept of man that Christian Science comes with its sound and demonstrable teaching. It shows that we can lay off materiality and, as Paul expresses it, "put on immortality." Christian Science shows how to heal the sick, how to overcome inharmonious conditions. It does a vital thing in showing how to lay off materiality by teaching the individual about his real or spiritual selfhood. Through the understanding of spiritual selfhood he is able to destroy the myriad false beliefs which go to make up so-called material man and his environment. In this way he learns to bring out harmony in his conditions and surroundings. He realizes that man is God's idea, always at one with his divine Principle, eternally manifesting that which is comprehended in Principle, God.

No one, surely, believes that God is imperfect; that He can sin, be sick, or die. Since God, the divine Principle of man, knows none of these defects, how can His ideas express them? Since God is man's cause or creator, man is spiritual. From this standpoint it will be seen that there is no reality in the ills which seem to befall mankind, and that spiritual understanding can bring healing to humanity. The fact that two plus two equals four can never lapse; it can never even temporarily cease to exist, for it cannot break away from its basic law. Ignorance may hide the fact about it and cause much inharmony to those not understanding it. As soon, however, as understanding replaces ignorance, discords are corrected. Nothing was actually done to the fact that two times two equals four; it had never lapsed from or returned to the truth.

The Psalmist said, "We are the people of his pasture." There is no pasture but that which Love has provided. So, when understanding of the truth about man replaces ignorance, we see that in reality there never has been any lapse from harmony, for God's law has forever held all His ideas perfect and eternal. Thus is the man of God's creating seen and known to conform to the divine mandate, "Let us make man in our image, after our likeness."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

The Nicknames of Birds

Nicknames, they say, are a sign of popularity. That must be the reason why British birds have so many nicknames, and from these nicknames we can learn quite a lot about them. From their color, plumage and habits, they derive these affectionate appellations.

What a jolly name Black-Topper is for the Stonechat, who loves the heath and the rolling downlands. This small feathered harlequin has a handsome black head; and so has the Bullfinch, who is also known as the Little Monk.

Blue-cap, Blue Mope and Billy Bites are descriptive nicknames of the Blue Tit. Billy Bites he well deserves; for, when he emits that furious hissing protest of his, he does look a formidable little ruffian, and would certainly peck viciously if given the chance. Long Tom is the Long-Tailed Tit; but more charming is Feathered Poke, a name bestowed on him because of that fascinating nest which is unrivaled in the architecture of birdland. Two thousand feathers are quite often used in the building of it.

The jaunty Wren is variously known as Jenny Jinty, Juggy, Kitty-ma-Wake and Stumpy. The Welsh are fond of Stumpy, and they also call her Cutty. The Gold-crested Wren, smallest of British birds, is the Kinglet; for does he not wear a golden crown? But in East Anglia they call him Herring Spink, for in bad weather he seeks sanctuary on the herring boats.

Happy is the Chaffinch in the possession of many names. His call notes "Pink-Pink" account for Pinky, and "Weet-Weet" for Weetie; whilst Copperfinch, Horsefinch, Scobie, Tunik and Flax Linnet also apply to this popular member of the tribe of the Finch.

Popinjay, Dandy Bird, Laughing Yaffle and Mocking Bird are apt titles for the Green Woodpecker, who in France is known as "The Forest Awakener," whose boisterous call ushers in the springtime. His trade-name of Pick-a-Tree also declares him as a craftsman in wood!

The Yellowhammer is a great favorite with the countryman to whom he is known as Yoldring Yowley, Gorse Beggar and Scribbling Lark; his "scribble" may be seen on the eggs, whose peculiar markings might well be a scribbled cipher.

In orchards, where the mistletoe grows, we find the Missel Thrush, who is said to have brought from France the first seeds of the mystic plant beloved of the Druids. He loves to thrust his beak into the pearly berries and extract the seeds for his own consumption. Jeremy Joy and January Joy are happy titles, for when the trees groan under the fury of the wind and the rain lashes them unmercifully, this bold thrush refuses to be daunted. Instead he may be seen on the topmost bough challenging the storm fiends with his loud, boisterous call-notes. The louder the storm, the stronger his notes become; and so for another name he has Storm Cock, whilst the men of old time called him Warrior Bird, hearing in his voice the semblance of a war cry. In Wales they call him Penn-y-Llwyn—The Master of the Coppice.

I. S. R.

Science and Health

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing.

Five Styles for the Pocket

With Comprehensive Index to Marginal Headings

Students' Edition, bound in flexible (not limp) black or blue morocco, round corners, gilt edges, Oxford India Bible paper $4.00

Standard Pocket Edition, bound in black or blue morocco, limp leather lined, round corners, gilt edges, Oxford India Bible paper $5.00

Progress Edition, bound in rich autumn brown morocco, limp leather lined, round corners, gilt edges, Oxford India Bible paper $5.00

These attractive pocket editions may be purchased in any Christian Science Reading Room or orders may be sent directly to

HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

BIBLES TO CORRESPOND with the above editions of the Christian Science textbook are supplied by The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Home Building
A Tuesday Page

Garden Pools That Capture Cloud and Sky

Gardening
A Tuesday Page

Water as a Garden Feature

With Pond Lilies That Suggest Coolness and Peace

By **Fanora Voight**

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

GARDEN pools are lovely things and if artistically planned and placed may at once become the most distinctive and the most inviting spot of one's entire premises. They can be made a center of enjoyment from early spring until late fall if they are kept attractive with aquatic plants and flashing goldfish; for in their mirrored surfaces they exert a joyous and refining influence not readily equaled by any other feature of the place.

Pools may be either formal or informal, one's house and grounds largely determining their character. Pretentious grounds and surroundings naturally suggest ornate pools. Modest locations, simple ones. Much of the artistic success of a pool depends upon its location and surroundings, so it should be placed where there are possibilities for a suitable approach and where it will be seen to advantage from both house and approach. There should be lawn space available near by and opportunity for shrubs, hedges and vines to be grown, for a garden pool in a setting minus these would be like a jewel set on a house dress.

The plants surrounding it should be attractive. Nature achieves surpassing beauty without benefit of expensive varieties and one may plant simple shrubs to fill in bare spaces awaiting the time when more expensive ones may be purchased. Boltonia is good for this purpose as are old-fashioned lilac and flowering currants. Tawny daylilies, iris, hyacinths and tulips lend charm and variety when placed in careless clumps near the edge of the pool and native fern adds an informal touch in rock and ledge crevices.

Formal Effects

The formal pool may be of any size or shape, but for the average small grounds the oblong or small circular one is the most easily constructed. For large grounds either the elaborate formal pool of irregular shape or the informal one may be used. It may be of almost any size and depth, the character of plants it accommodates being the deciding factor. If only small species of water lilies are being planted, a small pool will suffice—three feet or more in diameter will be sufficient. Larger varieties must have a pool at least six feet wide. The depth will need to be at least 22 inches. This will give about a foot of water above the soil surface, and will provide for rapid warming up of the water and for goldfish to be seen.

There are various ways of finishing the edge of the formal pool. One way is by using colored flagstones, flush with the ground. Another is by having a raised margin of boulders with space in between for growing vines and small flowers. Often pools are built entirely above the surface and natural rocks are set in the concrete before it hardens. Cut stone is also good for the formal pool, but one can always rest assured that concrete, if well laid and artistically planned, is never amiss.

In the informal pool, the coping, if made of cement, should be hidden by reeds, rushes, ferns or other plants. Rocks should be naturally placed, being nestled in among the plants as they are found in nature.

Waterfalls

Waterfalls may be introduced, too. For those who would have them the problem of stream-building may be solved by the use of a garden pump that operates by compressed air upon what is known as the altered gravity system. It is an extremely simple mechanism, having no moving parts, no valves nor screen. It raises from 20 to 30 gallons of water a minute to a height of 5 feet or more, and operates at a cost of only a few dollars a month.

Colored tiles are lovely for the sides and bottom of a pool. Blue lends a particularly pleasing effect. Black used for a bottom gives depth to a pool.

The first step in building a pool should be to excavate to the required depth, which in addition to the depth of the finished pool should include the thickness of the floor plus 6 inches below for a cinder underfloor. If the pool is to have vertical sides it should be built with forms, but if the soil in which it is being built is compact, it will not require outside forms. If it is to have sloping sides stiff concrete should be plastered into place and wire reënforcements put in. If a curved or irregular side is being built 20-gauge galvanized iron bent to the desired shape should be used.

Construction joints may be avoided by building the floor and walls in one operation. The inside wall forms should be supported across the top of the surface so that the bottom will hang 6 inches from the bottom of the pit and braces should be extended across the pool from one form to the other to prevent bulging when the forms are filled with concrete. To prevent the concrete from sticking a coat of oil should be applied to the form before the concrete is poured.

Filling the Wall Forms

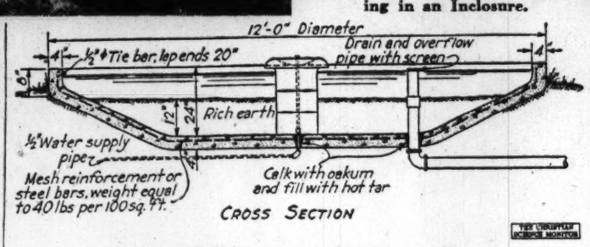
Only six to eight inches of concrete should be poured into the wall forms at one time, and this should be well tamped and spaded, care being taken not to displace the reinforcement which should have been put into position before the concrete is placed. The forms should not be moved for at least 48 hours after the concrete is poured. If lily tubs are not desirable circular pits 10 inches to 12 inches in diameter may be made in the bottom of the pool as it is being constructed by using a lily tub as a form and making the walls and bottom of the pit the same thickness as that of the floor pool. In case this is done, the pool proper need be only about 12 inches deep. This is really a more economical undertaking than the one of using removable tubs and does away with the use of containers, which usually detract from the appearance of the pool. It also brings the fish nearer the surface of the water. If the pool is to have pipes, all plumbing should be attended to before the concrete is poured.

A concrete pool can be inexpensively built and cheaply maintained, and if the work is well done, the initial cost will represent approximately the entire cost. The material for a pool 6 feet by 10 feet can be purchased for about $15. Of course, this does not include the labor, but if one is at all skilled in the use of mixing and molding, he can do the work himself.

In making one the necessary thing to remember is to get the correct proportion of water and cement. The 1-2-3 proportion, meaning one part Portland cement, two parts clean sand, and three parts common gravel or crushed stone, is the standard mixture. One of the most important things about mixing cement is the amount of water used. One has to determine this in a trial batch; but for every sack of cement used, from 4½ to 5 gallons of water will be required. The cement should be easily handled but not crumbly. If it is crumbly, water should be added in slight measure until the proper consistency is reached; if it is thin, sand and gravel.

Newly poured cement should not be allowed to dry rapidly. Instead it should be protected from the rim with a covering for 8 or 10 days, and should be kept moist by frequent sprinklings. When the pool is completed it should be filled with water several times and drained each time after the water has been in three or four days, so that all impurities may be removed from the surface.

Pools That Suit Their Gardens. Center and Upper Right Are Elaborate in Construction and Planting. The Two Lower Pools Are Suited to Large or Small Gardens, and Make Lovely Mirrors. Notice the Careful Lily Planting in Lower Right. The Fountain Type of Pool Is Charming in an Inclosure.



Scale of This Diagram Is ¾-Inch to a Foot

Federal Aid to Home Owners

The Housing Act as Distinguished From the HOLC

By **Bertram Fowler**

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

AS NEWSPAPER headlines feature the passage of the so-called Housing Act which was passed in the closing days of the last Congress home owners all over the United States are asking, "Where shall we apply to get funds for home repairs?"

Thousands of home owners have pushed their way into the already crowded corridors of the various offices of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation where, they believe, such funds will be disbursed. In this they are incorrect. The Home Owners' Loan Corporation and the latest Housing Act have as yet no point of contact.

The whole question has been further complicated by the fact that in the HOLC there has been set up what is called a Reconditioning Department where loans are made for purposes of home repairs, remodeling and modernization. But this activity, confused as it has been by the latest legislation, has nothing to do with the Housing Act.

The Reconditioning Department of the HOLC has a particular job of its own to perform. In taking over thousands of distressed mortgages the HOLC has naturally found itself holding mortgages on homes that have been allowed, because of untoward conditions, to fall into disrepair. Many of these repairs demand immediate attention if the homes are to be saved at all. In other cases homes with low valuations demand certain modernization or remodeling if they are to become sound investments.

In the case of repairs the HOLC is authorized to lend the necessary funds. In other cases, such as the old house where modernization can be looked upon as sound investment, the HOLC can take steps to see that the work is done.

Only in Emergency

In any case the HOLC is bound by set limitations. For it cannot lend more than 80 per cent of the total value of the property as fixed by its appraisers. And, as amendments to the original bill state, the HOLC can act only when real distress enters into the picture.

The HOLC therefore continues to act as a stabilizer to the home financing field. It does not exist to compete with any of the regular home financing agencies, but rather to help both them and the distressed home owner, to save the home on the one hand and remove the conditions that depress the whole real estate field on the other.

Through the activities of the HOLC millions of dollars tied up in frozen mortgages have been loosened. These millions flowing back to the banks have in many sections started lending activities again. The HOLC now further acts to point out to applicants who are not in the distressed class where they can go to get the funds they need.

The HOLC is also authorized to loan funds for repairs and modernization to home owners who are carrying no mortgages. In these cases the corporation can loan up to 50 per cent of the valuation of the property. But again only when the applicant has failed to get the necessary money from the banks or other agencies.

A Different Thing

But, asks the home owner, where does the Housing Act come in? Where can I, who am not distressed, but desire only to carry out a much needed repair program, get the money to go ahead with it?

For such cases the Housing Act was certainly passed. But as yet no working organization has been built up to handle funds and make loans direct to individuals. Whether the Housing Act will eventually be tied up with the HOLC and the established offices of the corporation be used as agencies no one knows. There is a general feeling that such will be the case. But such opinions are based purely on supposition.

But it is generally recognized that the Housing Act, being framed to meet an emergency, and having the backing of the Administration, will soon find the avenue by which to meet the need.

Already, however, the Housing Act is making itself felt. In all sections where cooperative banks and building and loan associations have available funds there is a noticeable effort being made to start a campaign of building, repairing and modernization. For it is more than evident that there is in Washington a determination to start employment in the depressed building fields and put the homes of the nation in a better state of repair.

Benefits Lie in the Future

The benefits of the Housing Act itself still lie in the future. But in the activity it has awakened there is hope for the home owner. The home owner today whose home is in real need of repair should, if he has not done so lately, again approach the local home financing agencies and make application for funds. Getting such loans will not be as difficult as it was a few months ago.

In the meantime the Housing Act itself approaches the time when it will begin its activities. When such a time arrives, and there is a definite and certain program for the making of such loans, ways and means of applying for this money will be discussed in these columns.

Your Garden Club in August

Program Ideas Include Weeds and Night Gardens

By **Mrs. Frank E. Jones**

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Morning Garden was one of the suggested topics for July. For August we may well give thought to the garden planned for rest and enjoyment at the close of day. Perhaps your meeting may be held in just such a garden. If an electrician can be secured who will demonstrate garden lighting effects, the program will have a practical value for your members and possibly for the electrician as well. Even if your gardens must all depend on starlight and moonlight as the source of their illumination, your members may still learn much about the proper planting to produce effects which will make the garden a delightful spot in which to linger for several hours after the sun has set.

You will wish, also, to give particular attention to the white or very light flowers which come into prominence as the light of day fades the flowers which exhale their fragrance on the airs of night, and those which are most truly flowers of the night, breaking into sudden bloom when dusk approaches and fading with the light of day. There are many lovely flowers which have this characteristic. Keats has written of the

. . . tuft of evening primroses

O'er which the mind might hover till it dozes,
O'er which it well might take a pleasant sleep
But that 'tis ever startled by the leap
Of buds into ripe flowers.

And quite differently the moonflower very slowly unfolds its great spiral buds into huge disks of waxen beauty. Your Night Garden topic will be a most interesting one.

At one of the August meetings your members might enjoy a Seed Exchange, sharing with one another the freshly garnered seeds from their gardens, particularly the seeds of the annuals which may be sown in the fall for next year's blossoms, as larkspur, cornflower, annual poppies, sweet rocket or hesperis, coreopsis, etc. The members should understand that these seeds will not be as fine as might be secured from a reliable dealer. They will be fresh, a very great advantage indeed, and far superior to those which may be purchased from many general seedsmen. But specialists are the order of the day and the grower who specializes in superior seeds has watched his flowers carefully, has "rogued" out the poor ones before they began to develop seeds, even before they could have their pollen carried to a good flower and so be responsible for producing inferior plants. The specialist wants to have his seed recognized as the best on the market.

Many general seedsmen and plant dealers are careful to secure their seeds from such reliable sources, but many others procure seeds from any available source as cheaply as possible and give little thought to quality. Perhaps your club members would enjoy a round table discussion of seeds and seedsmen and a general exchange of buying experiences.

In August we shall be making out our orders for the peonies to plant in September and thinking about the lilacs to be added to our gardens this autumn. In August the Oriental Poppies will be ready for planting. These three garden favorites will provide topics for discussion in your August meetings.

An old English herbalist wrote of the sweet herbs, "Put to the nose to smell they do comfort the brayne and the herte and quickeneth the spyrite." None of us will deny the charm of their pungent fragrance nor the zestful flavor which many of them add to our foods. You will find "The Garden of Sweet Herbs" a most interesting topic.

The thought of walking down a garden path and pinching off a fragrant leaf to "put to the nose to smell" suggests another topic—that of Garden Walks and Paths. They are an important feature of every garden and your members will find discussion of the various types, their advantages and disadvantages, etc., helpful and interesting.

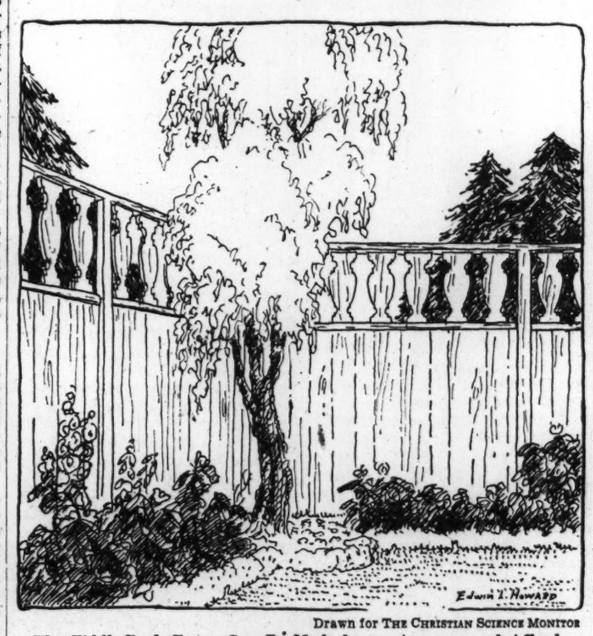
Weeds are plants out of place and we attempt to banish them from our gardens, but we need not leave them out of our Garden Club programs. Some of them are really beautiful and only their great abundance has caused them to be classed as weeds. Many of them are exceedingly interesting. One of your observant members might procure for this program a number of pressed or fresh specimens of various weeds and should be able to tell about them, whether they have ever been used as food or medicinally, the type of seeds developed and their method of distribution, any stories, myths or legends connected with them, their known history, their preferred habitat, best methods of control, etc.

All members of your Garden Club should be interested in the public beauty spots and places of recreation in the community. Hold a meeting in one of your city parks or arrange a pilgrimage and visit all of the parks of your city. Ask one of your civic minded members to discuss their various features. Perhaps the park superintendent might be willing to tell the club about the city's plans for future developments. You may find that there is work which the Garden Club might do, specimen trees or shrubs which might be labeled or a neglected spot in the park which might be beautified with planting, etc.

Summarizing our August program suggestions.

Achieving a Garden of Night Time Loveliness.
The Seeds We Plant.
Peonies for September Planting.
Our Lilacs
Splendor With Oriental Poppies.
The Garden of Sweet Herbs.
Common Weeds.
Our Parks.

[Suggested programs for September will be presented in an article which will appear about the middle of August.]



DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Fiddle-Back Fence Can Be Made by an Amateur and Affords Delightful Privacy.

Building a Fiddle-Back Fence

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ALMOST any picture will appear much better when framed, and this is as true of the "living picture" or garden which you are making as it is of an oil painting. For a garden the frame may be a screen of greenery, either naturalistic or formalized such as a clipped hedge. However, if you wish a frame which will be the same all the year around and require a minimum of care it is well to think of a permanent wall.

The least expensive kind of garden wall in the United States today is the board fence. It is quick to install and involves a comparatively small amount of rubbish and disturbance. Furthermore, it gives privacy. This question of privacy is just coming under serious consideration in the United States. The American tradition has been to live out-of-door lives on a front porch in full view of the neighbors. The time is past now when the streets were quiet and we know everyone who went by. Now with the automobile filling the air with fumes and claxons, we turn more and more to a garden situated behind the house where all is peaceful.

From a Chair

This design for a board fence is called "fiddle-back" because the cut-out baluster shapes which form a cresting are taken from the splat-back of an early-American chair. A plain board fence is apt to be banal and lacking in charm but if you will add some open motive at the top, which will be simple yet attractive, your efforts will be well repaid.

The fence can be painted or stained, depending upon the effect you wish to produce. For instance, if your garden is shaded by the house and tends to be gloomy, it might be jolly to have a bright yellow wall. If your garden tends to be sunny and hot, you might paint your wall a cool blue. If you want to keep it from being too cold looking in the winter, you might pick out the edges of the "fiddle-backs" and the under sides and edges of the supporting members in flame-red, using the color scheme that the French poilu uses in his uniform, horizon blue and vermilion.

Of course, you will plan your flowers to go with your background. In this sketch, if you are using the blue and red scheme, the edging plants might be dwarf ageratum, backed by white rhododendrons, magnolias and hollyhocks, and on the fence you might have a scarlet trumpet vine.

Drift-Wood Effect

If you would like to have your background indistinct you might strive for a drift-wood effect. Use a boarding which is very cheap, with knots and imperfections. Wash each board with a ten per cent solution of muriatic acid and scrub with a wire brush (be careful to wear gloves and do not allow the solution to come in contact with clothing). This treatment will tend to bring out the grain. Soften the edges of all members with a coarse rat-tail file and then, unevenly, give all the wood a coat or two of brown-gray creosote stain.

EDWIN L. HOWARD.

Next Week—Cinderella Soap Boxes

A Barrel Hammock

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

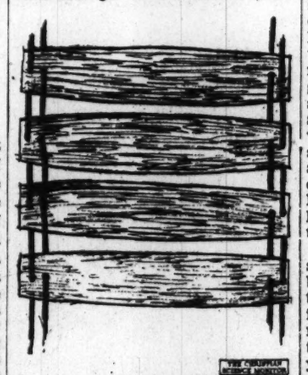
Connecticut

Dear Garden Editor:

In reading an article in the June 12 Monitor describing and illustrating a set of garden furniture made of barrels I noticed that there was one piece lacking, a hammock. I was reminded that when I was a child every summer my father made us children a barrel stave hammock and I thought perhaps you would like to give the description of one in a later issue as it would make the set more complete, for surely no garden is complete without a hammock swung in between two shade trees.

Here are the instructions for making one: First secure a stout wooden barrel. See that all the staves are sound and that none are cracked. Remove the top and bottom carefully, and unfasten the staves from the hoops. This must be done with care in order that none of the staves be injured.

Next bore two holes in each end of each stave about an inch apart. Through these holes lace each cord, as shown in the accompanying diagram. The staves should be placed about an inch and one-half apart. The sash cord is laced over and under through corresponding holes in each stave. The cord should be laced so that two cords (one at each end) go under each stave, and



The Cord Is Laced Over and Under

the other two cords go over. Allow enough rope at each end to swing the hammock between two posts or trees. It is best to have it come within two feet of the ground when swung up.

With one or two cushions it makes a very comfortable hammock and is

Made of Barrel Staves

especially cool because it does not fold up around the person lying on it. It is also very picturesque and can be left out in any weather without bad results.

M. D. T.

Hints and Hobbies

A Bargain Counter for Birds

Oklahoma

Dear Friend:

It has occurred to me that Monitor readers might be interested in my experience in supplying building materials for the birds to use in their nests.

The idea first came to me several years ago when I saw Mrs. Mocking Bird tugging vainly at a thread on a blanket hanging on the line. She needed string for her nest and she should have it. Short pieces of string were scattered on the grass and disappeared in a few minutes. Another supply disappeared almost as if by magic. This was becoming so interesting that it seemed worth while to sacrifice a spool of coarse thread. A quantity of short lengths of the coarse thread were scattered on the grass and I stepped back to the porch to see what became of it. Almost immediately Mrs. Mocker, fluttered to the ground and gathered up several pieces of the thread. She flew swiftly away but was back in a moment for another supply. When she had gathered it all up, I followed her to the tree and there was the string and thread hung across a limb in an orderly way, quite untangled.

By this time my supply of cord and thread was exhausted and when I saw Mrs. Oriole searching for some bits of string I felt that she must be supplied some way. Scraps left from sewing were cut into convenient bits and strips and a great pile of them scattered back from the house where I could see from the window. Then the fun began! From every corner of the yard came orioles, mocking birds, barn swallows and others that I could not identify. Six, eight, ten of them all at one time. It was a bargain counter for birds and they quickly took advantage of it. A bird would pick out a piece, hop a few steps as if to measure it, pick up another one, measure it in the same way and finally select one, flying swiftly away with the bright color streaming behind. Sometimes two or even three birds would be holding the same string and then such a scolding, chattering and twittering there would be. There was hardly a moment in the days that followed that there wasn't one or more birds at the bargain counter selecting building material.

Finally it was all gone except the bits of dark blue and black. They had decided preference for the white and bright colors. One interesting feature of the experience was that each bird seemed to select one color as much as possible. The strings were carried to the tree and hung over a limb and used as needed. Quantities of a material with white ground and red dot were on one limb, bright blue an onother and all white on another. When the nests were finished, one seemed to be woven entirely with the red, another with the blue and the mocking bird used the white exclusively for the weaving but lined her nest with the soft bits of bright color.

Every year since that time as soon as the birds begin to build, a plentiful supply of strings for weaving and soft bits for lining are put out and the interesting movie is enacted over again.

Last year the mocking bird built her nest directly over the walk only a few feet from the door on a low-hanging branch and sat there plainly visible from the screened porch so that we were able to see the eggs and later watch the growth of the young birds. There were nine nests in this particular tree last summer.

(Mrs.) N. L. H.

Garden Club and its Community Work

Illinois

Dear Garden Page Editor:

The Hobbies and Hints Column has always been an interesting one to me, and I have found many helpful suggestions therein.

I would like to tell you what our Garden Club is doing. This club has met monthly for several years. Each of its 12 members leads a meeting once during the year upon a chosen topic and at the close of the paper prepared, a list of 10 questions is given out to be answered by the members in order to remember better the points taken up. Among this year's subjects are "Native Wild Flowers," "Growing Flowers for Bouquets," "Changes in the Rose World," "What's Good in Yellow," "Our Native Trees," "Pansies and Violas," "Chrysanthemums," "Design for the Small Garden and the Evening Garden."

Recently our club, in conjunction with two other Garden Clubs dedicated a perennial garden to the city upon the same spot first dedicated as a park nearly 40 years ago. The three clubs presented to the park board a botanical display garden planted in honor of the internationally famous plant hunter, Ernest H. Wilson, one-time head of the Arnold Arboretum. Our display has about 550 of the finest obtainable plants, including 350 perennials and 200 bulbs and annuals. Each one is marked with a small indestructible marker, giving the botanical and common name.

Two additional projects by our groups this year are an iris garden and an enclosed formal garden of shrubs in another Park.

We feel very happy to think that our clubs can thus do something tangible in making our parks more beautiful and in giving a larger number of people a more general knowledge of our beautiful flowers and shrubs.

(Mrs.) H. M. C.

An Experiment In Housing

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

Ever since 1919, when a famous politician urged his country to provide "homes fit for heroes to live in," those heroes and their no less heroic wives have been crying out for more and better houses. And not in vain, for in every country the public conscience had been stirred to great efforts for the demolition of slums and the transference of their inhabitants to an environment built up to a standard justified by their needs and their merits.

But what actually happens when families are thus plucked up by the roots, even willingly, and transplanted from the heart of a city to a brand new housing estate on its outskirts? Better dwellings they get, and, in the British Isles at least, small gardens, which are a newfound joy to thousands who have known only the murk and grime of an industrial town. Yet houses are not enough. Do these emancipated families find, in their new quarters, the things which make up their daily lives, their work, play, religious affiliations—in a word, the opportunities for neighborliness, for forming associations to carry out activities inspired by kindred tastes and motives?

Mr. Terence Young helps us to answer this question in his book "Becontree and Dagenham, a Social Survey" (London: Samuel Sidders & Son, Ltd., 10s. 6d. net) with a foreword by the Right Hon. Stanley Baldwin, by presenting a detailed account supported by facts, figures and photographs, of what is probably the largest new housing estate in the world. A few years ago Becontree was a name only, but now it is the home of over 100,000 working-class people drawn from every quarter of London. With relatively little outside help, with no leisured class from which leadership might come, and above all with little or no previous knowledge of one another, they have formed churches, clubs, gardens, guilds, Boy Scout troops and Girl Guide companies; they have found their way to factories in which to work (at first involving weary hours of daily travel to and from London); they have gathered into groups to read and produce plays or taste the delights of old English folk dances. All these activities are not merely interesting as a picture of something that is entirely new in the world's history, but are valuable as a scientific study into an aspect of town-planning which has too often been overlooked.

Carnations *for Every Clime*

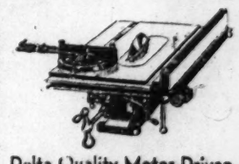
If you have seen our CARNATIONS at the various shows in England, admired the huge blooms and the unique colours, you will be interested to know that you can grow these from seed, and the seed we offer is the finest obtainable. Mixed seed at 2/-, 3/- and 5/6 per Packet.

(Post free on larger packet)

Interesting fully illustrated Catalogue of Carnations and cultural guide post free on request to The Largest Carnation Raisers and Specialists in the World. Dept. 12.

Allwood Bros
HAYWARDS, HEATH, Eng.

Particular Craftsmen use DELTA TOOLS



Delta Quality Motor-Driven Tools for Every Need

ASK FOR PRICE LIST

A. J. Wilkinson & Co.
Everything in HARDWARE
180-188 Washington St., Boston

We Have Them in
MENDERTH

The twelve minerals that must be considered in the fertilization of all soils. The same minerals that plants require for healthy, sturdy growth and production.

MENDERTH is not a chemical mixture, but a Natural Plant Food of Proven Value.

MENDERTH is neutral—does not burn—is clean and odorless. Use it in your seed beds and for all plant growth, including ericaceous plants. Use it for dusting

Insects Do Not Like It.

Write to MENDERTH, Inc.
126 State St., Boston, Mass.

QUALITY BULBS

Our 1934 Fall Catalog of Tulips, Hyacinths, Crocus, Chionodoxa and many other Miscellaneous Bulbs is now ready and may be had free on application direct to us. All orders are delivered Carriage and Duty free to destination. No charges for packing.

P. de Jager & Sons Flower-Bulb Specialists
HEILOO (HOLLAND)

When You
Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

Policy of Friendly Interest Promises Wealth of Benefits To Canada and United States

All Discussion of Political Alliances or Annexation Has Disappeared—Dominion Proud of Clear Banking Record During Economic Crisis

How do the youth of Canada and the United States feel toward each other? How varied and far-reaching are the inherent differences in their nationalistic perspectives?

To enable these traditional North American cousins to "see ourselves as others see us," the Monitor has enlisted three Canadians and three Americans from the ranks of the "younger generation" to express their views on these engrossing questions.

These young observers, fully qualified to represent their respective nationalities, assess with the utmost candor their true feelings regarding each other. Their statements are frank and enlightening, revealing one another's viewpoints with impartial force and clarity.

The articles touch upon business, sports, radio, press, schools, politics and other outstanding social and economic phases. Their purpose is kindly and their appraisal tolerant.

Last of Six Articles

By R. Burr Smith

Senior, Department of Economics and Social Institutions, School of Public and International Affairs, Princeton University

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

No two nations in the world stand to gain more from a policy of friendly coöperation than do the United States and Canada, and no two nations offer a greater likelihood of consummating that cooperation. Similar populations, economic conditions and social theories are combining with geographic proximity to form a broad basis, in common interests and common problems, for a steadily closer association.

For the young man, Canada offers the greatest opportunities of any nation today. It is my opinion that industrial expansion in Canada will undergo the greatest boom of any country in the next 20 years. Its great natural resources are only beginning to be developed, and no barrier of political unrest or economic incapability exists to hinder their exploitation. The necessary equipment for their development will be capital and technical training.

In the past, American participation in Canadian industry has been great. More American capital is invested in Canada than in the rest of North and South America. A prominent Canadian has stated that, next to the Canadian people, the aid of the United States has been the greatest factor in the development and prosperity of Canada.

Gains on Both Sides

The gain has been by no means one-sided. Today Canada remits more than one-third of the interest and dividend payments made to the United States by foreign countries. Its payments have held up better than have those of any other nation. Its resources supply innumerable factories in the United States with raw materials, supplementing and increasing American wealth. Canada has bought more from the United States during the last 20 years than has any other nation.

If sensible relations between the United States and Canada are continued, there is no reason why this mutual benefit should not be maintained and extended. The importance of Canadian relations to the United States is now being more fully realized. As an example, Princeton University will this summer inaugurate a tour of Canada for students, with the express purpose of studying Canadian conditions so that the coordinate development of the two nations may be of maximum benefit to each.

In the past there has been talk of the annexation of Canada by the United States. Today this sentiment is negligible among young people. I believe that the developments of the depression more than any other single factor are responsible for this change in attitude. Americans are watching Canada emerge from depression, without flurry or fuss, political juggling or economic experimentation, more rapidly and more easily than is their own nation.

In the midst of banking crises Americans have looked at their northern neighbor and seen a nation with a record of no bank failures in the last 20 years.

Formerly Americans criticized Canada for its monetary policy and abandonment of the gold standard. Today, in the muddle of economic uncertainty, Americans envy Canada its stability of values. The Dominion has shown that Americans have as much to learn as to teach.

High Respect for Canada

This feeling toward Canada is by no means merely a mental attitude on the part of students. I am acquainted with two Princeton upperclassmen—American citizens—who have decided to enter business in Canada, and, most significant of all, are in the act of filing their applications for Canadian citizenship. Neither of these young men is primarily of the adventurous type; both are high ranking scholastically. Their action is the result of a careful consideration of the facts.

Such respect for Canada and the Canadian Government is as it should be. The United States would not profit by the annexation of Canada. National spirit and national pride are too strong in that country to make it a willing acquisition. It should rather be the policy of the United States to coöperate to the fullest extent in the development of Canada as an independent nation.

Political autonomy, in the past, has not prevented the close and profitable coöperation of the two nations. Economically no greater advantage would be obtained from union than could be gained from a liberal mutual tariff policy. Politically, the United States will profit more from the maintenance of friendly relations with an autonomous Canada than from the control of an area inhabited by 10,000,000 discontented Canadians. The latter situation would only add to present political problems.

The United States stands to gain much more by observing the working out of economic and political problems in an independent Canada. The relationship between these two nations is and should continue to be that of friendly equals. No other relationship is practical or profitable.

Roosevelt Strong on Farms

(Continued from Page 1)

result in a more rapid rise this fall.

"So," as Mr. Gregory continued, "when the farmers get their checks a large part of their dissatisfaction evaporates. I think that, in the final analysis, fully 90 per cent of the farmers would vote against junking the AAA. Their quarrel is not with the basic idea, but with details.

No Kick-Back on Corn

"One thing has been satisfactory, with no kick-back, and that's the corn-loan program. Ask the farmer how much better off he is, and he would probably say 'not much,' but that is because his gains have been offset by the drought. Next fall when he gets the benefit of higher prices he'd answer in the affirmative.

"The farmers, I think, are about 80 per cent for Roosevelt personally. His own standing among farmers appears to be just as high as it ever has been. But they haven't the same feeling for Tugwell!

"Yet, almost unanimously, any change the farmers want is toward the left. Even farmers who were once in the most conservative ranks now seem to favor Government price-fixing as an example or radical or liberal trend of thought."

Farm organization leaders confirmed Mr. Gregory's views. Observers who have recently driven and argued their way across the farm belt tend to agree. West and north of the Missouri River, they say, Roosevelt's popularity is great and the Administration stands high. Iowa is swinging more sharply toward him, they continue. Nebraska, which is used to radical movement, is cooling off!

Scarey of Olson

So much for views at farm headquarters. In a few days we'll see what they say at the farms!

But what of radical movements? Well, the new La Follette-Progressive Party in Wisconsin seems to be going strongly, with its two opposing old parties both sitting on the conservative side of the fence. The liberal vote is concentrated.

In Minnesota the Farmer-Labor party has come out for a "coöperative commonwealth" and public ownership of factories.

When I mentioned Gov. Floyd Olson of Minnesota to Chicagoans of the more conservative persuasion, a perceptible shudder would cross their countenances, and their shoulder-blades would shiver.

"A more dangerous man than Altgeld!" they would reply. And it is true that Governor Olson is talked of everywhere here as the coming man in the radical movement, rapidly outdistancing the La Follettes and the old "Madison Ring."

Toning Down the Red

There can be no doubt of the present strength of radicalism in this tier of states. The Wisconsin variety seems better described as "liberalism," and its benefits and reforms in the state are open for inspection. But the movement is under pressure from its own left-wing. It will have difficulty in keeping itself no redder than a healthy sunburnt flush.

But in Minnesota they don't worry about shades. It's out and out radicalism, with thumping popular majorities behind it. Montana, the Dakotas, Iowa and latterly Michigan, constitute with Minnesota and Wisconsin the melting-pot of 1934 political action.

The radical movement is going places, and is determined to do things. Its program is socialistic, it is internationalist. It has found vigorous, young leadership.

Those New Englanders who think the New Deal of Washington is red should take a short but informative trip to St. Paul. They would there acquire a better understanding of political forces in these United States, of the kind of movement with which President Roosevelt has to reckon.

How About Roosevelt?

Chicagoans who have studied the radical movement conclude:

"Will Roosevelt stand up to it? Will he be a Cleveland?" And, when they learn you come from Washington, they look anxiously into your face, and say:

"Will he?"

Politically, Illinois and the states east of the radical belt point inevitably to the return of many seats to Republicans. The state administration may even return to G. O. P. hands, and Chicago has lofty hopes of preparing the way for a reform-Republican mayoralty campaign on New York's model.

The maximum Republican claim, made at headquarters here, is that the party will win back 85 seats the country over this fall. Considering what maximum claims are, you can cut that in two. If the Republicans, therefore, get 40 votes they will hold torchlight parades afterward.

Their rule of thumb is that any Democrat who won by less than 5000 votes in 1932, or represents an old Republican district, will be turned out this year. If this rule doesn't work, every by-election in American history is an inaccurate precedent. In the immediate Middle West, they claim 18 or 20 Republican seats, and from 30 to 35 in the Middle West as a whole. Representative Fred A. Britten (R.) of Illinois forecasts nine new G. O. P. seats in Illinois. That isn't much, when you consider that the party has only six little benches now, and there are 27 seats in all.

Against these House victories, which in any case won't amount to control by the Republicans, may be contrasted a number of Senate seats held by Old Guardsmen elected six years ago, and now in imminent peril. There is Senator Simeon Fess's seat in Ohio, perhaps shakiest of all, as even Republicans freely admit. Senator Arthur R. Robinson in Indiana is up against a strong opponent. Senator Roscoe C. Patterson in Missouri is in heavy weather.

Of Lone Persuasion

Of the entire midwestern group, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan is the only one who can be said to be reasonably certain of reëlection.

Now, if three or four Democrats troop into the august Senatorial chamber next January in the place of the most outspoken opponents of the New Deal, the Administration can afford to blink its eyes undisturbed at the loss of ten or 20 or even 30 seats from the giant House majority. The Senators will keep on sitting, remember, for six years.

But such events won't still the discontent with the Administration which echoes through the upper reaches in Illinois. Only action by the President can do that. Mr. Roosevelt, his very opponents point out, keeps his ear to the ground. He will be in Illinois soon. He will hear. But, they ask, will he act?

Roosevelt to Fish Off Clipperton Island

ABOARD U. S. S. NEW ORLEANS, ACCOMPANYING PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, July 17 (AP)—President Roosevelt looked forward today to some deep sea fishing as soon as the cruisers Houston and New Orleans approach Clipperton Island.

When the President ordered the course changed Sunday to head for the tiny island located off Mexico, due south of the mouth of the Gulf of California, he expected to reach it late today. At 6 p. m. yesterday the cruisers were 400 miles from the island, and maintaining a fast pace of 21 knots an hour. The Panama Canal was 2000 miles behind.

Yesterday President Roosevelt was an interested spectator as the Houston and New Orleans engaged in long range gunnery and range-finding practice. The craft separated and drill was held in flag signals, pointing and range finding, without actual firing. The President and his party were entertained at dinner last night by Capt. Walter B. Woodson of the Houston.

This Wheat Crop Looks Good

North Carolina has promise of an unusually good wheat crop this season despite bitter weather that threatened to ruin newly-sown fields last winter.

Hotels, Resorts, Travel

Switzerland

Holidays and sporting activities in the BERNESE OBERLAND *Switzerland*

Prospectuses from the Swiss Federal Railroads, 475, Fifth Avenue, New York City, U. S. A., or Publicity Office, Interlaken, Switzerland

Belgium

OSTEND, BELGIUM

HOTELS

Ocean — Continental

Both Facing Sea

Newly organised

Reduced prices

RUHL MANAGEMENT

France

GEORGE V

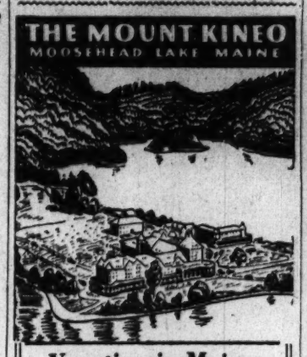
31 AVENUE GEORGE V . PARIS

The Hotel de Luxe

Single rooms £1.1.0. up

Double rooms £1.11.6. up

Maine



Vacation in Maine this year at

The Mount Kineo

Moosehead Lake, Maine - Rates $5 Up

The Samoset

on Rockland Breakwater - Rates $6 Up

Two famous Maine hotels.

Excellent fishing, golf, tennis, riding, dancing, bathing. Hotels noted for food.

Address Mr. John W. Greene, 239 St. John St., Portland, Maine, for booklet, rates, and information.

Through sleepers from Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York.

SQUAW MOUNTAIN INN

MOOSEHEAD LAKE, MAINE

Just the location for an ideal vacation. Offering all outdoor sports, including golf on the premises. Country Club atmosphere. Select clientele. Fine roads. American plan, $5 up. Booklet issued. Open until October.

SEASON FROM MAY TO OCT.

PHILIP SHERIDAN, MANAGER — GREENVILLE JUNCTION, MAINE

THE LORRAINE

BAR HARBOR, MAINE

Season June 16 to October

The gracious comfort of economical good living.

$5.00 per day and up

$100.00 per month and up

Edw. Van S. Winchester, Mgr.

Arlington Operated

Massachusetts

The GREYLOCK

WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.

In the Berkshire Hills where the nights are always cool.

At the Western End of the Mohawk Trail and at the beginning of the Taconic.

Superior 18-hole Golf Course

Swimming Pool—Tennis

Excellent Cuisine and Service

Electric Elevator Fireproof Garage

Open to Nov. 1

Ownership Management of H. W. T. Dutton

Forest Hills Hotel, Augusta, Georgia January 1 to April 15

New Hampshire

RUSSELLS IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS

KEARSARGE, N.H.

A homelike hotel pleasantly located amidst the mountains, brooks, woods and fields. Golf, tennis, swimming and lawn putting on hotel grounds. Horseback riding. Orchestra. Season June 14-Oct. 15.

Illustrated booklet on request

George W. Russell, Proprietor

Chicago

World's Fair HOTEL LASALLE CHICAGO

Visitor: You will like The Location · The Food The Rooms · The Rates AND THE Friendliness

New York City

HOTEL MARTHA WASHINGTON

29 East 29th Street NEW YORK CITY

World Famous Hotel For Women Exclusively. Close to Shopping Districts and Theatres.

ROOMS with Running Water $1.50 up

ROOMS with Private Bath $2.00 up

SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES

Monitor Readers

We have a special rate for you at

HOTEL IROQUOIS

NEW YORK CITY

49 W. Forty-fourth St., Near Fifth Ave.

Single room with bath $2.00 up

Double room with bath $3.00 up

M. E. Fritz, Pres. and Treas. C. C. Soest, Mgr.

BOSTON, Hotel Fritz-Carlton

5 minutes' walk to The Mother Church

California

HOTEL STOCKTON

under new management

PRICES REASONABLE

Room, detached bath, $1.50; private bath, $2.00 and up.

Excellent Dining Room and Coffee Shop

Garage Facilities

STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA

San Francisco

Hotel Californian

TAYLOR at O'FARRELL

Every Room Outside and with Bath. $2.00 and $2.50 ONE: $3.00 and $3.50 TWO: $4.00 Twin Beds TWO. Downtown. Christian Science church in same block. P. Tremain Lend, Manager

SAN FRANCISCO

HOTEL STEWART

Down town, convenient to principal stores and theatres. Moderate rates for high class accommodations. Excellent meals.

SAN FRANCISCO

SAN FRANCISCO— Hotel Canterbury

Live quietly and inexpensively at this approved hotel—downtown, yet residential in tone. From 32 daily. Also European Plan. Write for literature.

750 SUTTER ST.

COLUMBIA HOTEL

411 O'Farrell Street, corner Taylor

SAN FRANCISCO

Convenient downtown location. Near Christian Science church.

Rooms with bath 1.50-2.00

Rooms without bath 1.00-1.50

Special rates by week or month.

Washington

BENJ. FRANKLIN

Seattle's New Hotel

350 Rooms all with bath

In the center of retail shopping and theatre district.

Rates $2.50 up.

The SPRING HOTEL-APARTMENT

Desirable downtown location, Fifth at Spring, maximum comfort and convenience, and friendly surroundings. From $1.50 daily; from $48 monthly. Coffee shop.

SEATTLE

THE CLAREMONT SEATTLE

Official hotel Automobile Club of Washington. Popular Coffee Shop and other hotel conveniences. Special weekly-monthly rates. Only from $1.50, monthly from $40.

Kansas City, Mo.

Pickwick HOTELS

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

SAN FRANCISCO

SAN DIEGO

CALIFORNIA

—Rates $2 to $4—

New York State

Hotel Syracuse

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

RATES

Single from $2.75

Double from $4.50

Fay B. Mareness, Manager

DEAN HOUSE

and Cottages

Lake Mahopac, N. Y.

18-Hole Golf Course

Reasonable Rates

Phone 482

BUFFALO, N. Y.

HOTEL TOURAINE

$2 Single with Private Bath with Connecting Bath $1.50

A. A. ROHRER, Manager

FOR THOSE WHO CARE

The AMBASSADOR

APARTMENTS-SUITES-ROOMS

400 ROOMS WITH BATH

KANSAS CITY'S FINEST HOTEL BROADWAY AT 36TH

HOTEL PRESIDENT

450 Rooms of comfort — all with bath. Garage in connection. Ideally located. Shops and theaters next door. Coffee shop. Excellent cuisine. from 14th and Baltimore $2.50

PERCY TYRRELL, Man. Dir.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Atlantic City, N. J.

The TRAYMORE Atlantic City

The Pre-eminent Hotel Achievement

Hotel MORTON

ATLANTIC CITY

500 feet from Boardwalk and Steel Pier

Ball & Cope, Ownership Management

MODERN AND MODERATE

New Jersey

Lake View Hotel

Spring Lake Beach, N. J.

For Quiet, Rest and Refinement

WITHOUT BAR OR GRILL

Ideal for Families—Select Clientele

Moderate Rates

Write or telephone Spring Lake 230

M. L. MILLER

Washington, D. C.

The Dodge Hotel

In the Shadow of the U. S. Capitol

North Capitol and E Streets, N. W.

Washington, D. C.

The city beautiful and the Hotel that is homelike and comfortable, with its thoughtful personal service; its excellent food; attractive garden—and its inviolable rule—"no tipping."

Send for literature.

On the "Avenue"

where the big parades pass and near government buildings, shops, and theatres. Write for rates.

The WILLARD HOTEL

Washington, D. C.

H. P. Somerville, Man. Dir.

"The Residence of Presidents"

Hotel Martinique

16TH ST. AT M. WASHINGTON, D. C.

OUT OF THE NOISE ZONE BUT CONVENIENT TO EVERYTHING EVERY ROOM WITH PRIVATE BATH.

Single room, from $3.00 the day

Double room, from $4.00 the day

L. R. HAWKINS, Manager

Travel

If YOU

want to make your travel dollar go further and buy you more than on any other trip you could make,— go to Europe this year.

The travel dollar buys more Trans-Atlantic comfort and luxury than it could buy in many years past.

The total cost of a European trip is less than living and travel on a comparable scale anywhere in the world. And for the greatest measure of comfort and service—

Sail CUNARD WHITE STAR To Europe

FROM BOSTON

Britannic ..... July 29
Laconia ..... Aug. 4
Georgic ..... Aug. 12

FROM NEW YORK

Berengaria ..... Aug. 2
Aquitania ..... Aug. 8
Olympic ..... Aug. 10

TWO WEEK SEA-BREEZE VACATION CRUISES

Mauretania from N. Y. August 4, 20, September 8

Franconia from Boston July 29, August 12, August 26

First-Class Throughout— No Passports

Authorised Christian Science Literature is available on board all Cunard White Star steamers.

Ask your Local Agent—No one can serve you better.

CUNARD WHITE STAR LIMITED

33 State St., Boston

FINEST Thru Service

PORTERS-FREE PILLOWS ALL THRU EXPRESSES

Ask about All-Exp. Tours to N. Y., etc.

LOW ONE-WAY RATES TO AND FROM ALL PARTS U. S.

For example to BOSTON from

BUFFALO . . $10.00—NEW YORK 3.00
CHICAGO . . . . 18.75—PITTSBURGH . . 11.00
DETROIT . . . . 15.90—ST. LOUIS 21.00
LOS ANGELES 42.80—WASHINGTON . 8.50

—savings to hundreds of other cities.

GREAT EASTERN STAGES, Inc.

800 Columbia Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio

GREAT EASTERN bus system

TEAR THIS AD OUT—SAVE MONEY

SPEED TO THE ORIENT

Yokohama in only 10 days by *Empress of Asia* or *Empress of Russia*. Or go via Honolulu in 3 days more on the *Empress of Japan* or *Empress of Canada*. Sail from Vancouver or Victoria. Reduced round-trip fares to Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Manila. Ask about all-expense tours. Details from your own travel agent or any Canadian Pacific office.

Canadian Pacific

WABASH From or to ST. LOUIS

Daily thru service BETWEEN ST. LOUIS AND Chicago, Kansas City, Detroit, Toledo, Omaha, Des Moines, and Minneapolis. Also Denver and San Francisco over Union Pacific. Also Los Angeles, Portland, and Seattle via Union Pacific by step from car to car on the train.

Thru service over Santa Fe Route to Los Angeles every third day, and over Rock Island Lines to Los Angeles via Phoenix every third day.

Ask any representative — or write H. E. Watts, Passenger Traffic Manager, St. Louis.

NORWAY DIRECT short and convenient route with connections to Sweden, Denmark, Germany

For sailings, rates, etc. apply to Norwegian America Line 22 Whitehall St., New York

AUSTRALIA

Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, Sydney . . . on modern Aorangi and Niagara. From Vancouver and Victoria. *Low cost round-trip fares. Inclusive Tours.* Inquire any Canadian Pacific office.

Canadian Australasian Line

Iowa

Hotel Chambers

CRESCO, IOWA

European Plan Strictly Modern

Telephone in All Rooms

FRED CHAMBERS, Prop.

Noted in Northeastern Iowa for its Beautiful Fireplace and Wonderful Beds

Belgravia

Hotel Belgravia

VICTORIA, LONDON, S. W. 1

250 Rooms with Running Water, telephone, heating, etc. BED, BATH and TABLE D'HOTE BREAKFAST 9/6.

Telephone: Victoria 9640 (ten lines)

VISITORS TO LONDON

will find at the

Hotel REMBRANDT

Thurloe Place, South Kensington

Every comfort in refined surroundings at most moderate charges for ONE OF LONDON'S MOST SELECT HOTELS. Every Bedroom Hot and Cold Water. Radiator and Phone. Same Management Hotel Rubens, Buckingham Pal. Rd.

GORE HOTEL

(1 min. Kensington Gardens)

Every Comfort

Excellent food and service

Terms from Four Guineas

From 9/6 Bed and Breakfast

189 QUEEN'S GATE, S. W. 7

AMBASSADORS HOTEL Upper Woburn Pl., W.C.1

Most Central Position in London

3 minutes from Christian Science church

Renowned for Comfort and Refinement

Up-to-date throughout. Room, Bath and Table d'Hôte Breakfast 8/6d. and 10/6d. Double Rooms from 17/-

Special Reduced Residential Terms.

Telegrams "Ambassotel London"

GARAGE AT REAR OF HOTEL

Germany

Visit the City of Luther

WITTENBERG!

Information and Booklets

Stadtverkehrsamt, Rathaus

Telephone 3251

—Thuringia—

Come and See

FRIEDRICHRODA i/ Thuringia

the lovely German Spa, near Wartburg and Weimar

(410-700m)—(1230-2100 feet)

Prospectus by Travel Agencies and Kurverwaltung Friedrichroda

KURHAUS u. KURHOTEL

First class comfort, moderate prices.

Sangerhausen/Harz

The Famous German City of

400,000 Roses

Is Awaiting You!

ALEXANDRA

Hotel, Hyde Park Corner, London

In the centre of fashionable London, overlooking Hyde Park, close to Shopping Centres, Theatres, etc.

Luxurious accommodation with every modern amenity and comfort. Faultless service. English cuisine. 140 bedrooms with running water and telephones.

Write for Brochure. Bedroom, Bath and Breakfast from 10/6. Inclusive weekly terms from 5 gns.

Telegrams: "Alexotel, Knights, London"

Canada

Dominion Hotel

Victoria, British Columbia

Central and Modern—200 Rooms—100 with bath. Rates from $1.50

DINING ROOM and ENGLISH GRILL

Near Christian Science church

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA

FREE BUS STEPHEN JONES

England

The Oatlands Park Hotel

Weybridge, Surrey

Within half an hour of London

150 bedrooms and suites with running hot and cold water and telephone.

Palatial Reception Rooms. Beautiful Grounds of 60 acres. Golf Course, Swimming Pool, Tennis, Squash and Badminton Courts. Garage.

Terms from 5 Gns. weekly

Queen Hotel

HARROGATE

One of the most charming Hotels in the Country, with traditions extending over three centuries.

REASONABLE CHARGES

Accommodation for 250. Billiards, Tennis, Croquet, Miniature Golf. Large Garage.

Brochure and Tariff from the Manager.

'Grams: Queen Hotel, Harrogate 'Phone 2284

To Monitor Readers Who Travel

Monitor Information Bureaus in Europe are maintained in

LONDON: 2 Adelphi Terrace. Tel. Temple Bar 1364.
PARIS: 56 Faubourg Saint-Honoré. Tel. Anjou 20-67.
BERLIN: 59A, Unter den Linden. Tel. A2 Flora 0178.
FLORENCE: 11, Via Magenta. Tel. 23.406.
SWITZERLAND — Geneva: 16 Rue du mont Blanc. Open 10-12 a. m. Berne: Bollwerk, 15. 10-12 a. m., 3-6 p. m.

Visitors are cordially welcomed at these bureaus, where information may be had concerning European hotels, resorts, transportation lines, tourist agencies, shops and schools which are advertised in the Monitor.

Alaska Gold Value Doubles

Value of gold shipped from Alaska during the first six months of 1934 was $5,749,652, a dollar increase of more than 100 per cent.

Listed Stock Quotations

Stock Market Continues Dull With Prices Unevenly Lower

Commodity and Money Markets

Irregular Price Movements Noted In Stock Market

Early Selling Followed by Slight Recovery—Closing Is Easy

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP)—Stocks appeared to view the western labor upheaval with somewhat more serenity today and prices, in most categories, displayed a much steadier tone.

There was a carry-over of selling in early transactions, but this did not last long. While trading was still at a low ebb, leading equities recovered fractions to around a point. Brokers emphasized the fact, however, that the public is continuing to hold aloof from speculation and even professionals are not inclined to expand commitments.

Rally in Grains Helps

A sharp rally in grains may have aided in brightening the securities picture. Wheat jumped more than 2 cents a bushel with the December contract selling above $1.02. Corn also stepped up around 2 cents and rye developed strength. Cotton edged up to another new high since 1930.

Silver and rubber futures, however, failed to follow the upward movement. Bonds turned a little irregular, with secondary rails especially exhibiting heaviness. The dollar was about even in foreign exchange dealings.

Metals eased in the late dealings following forenoon improvement. U. S. Smelting, Howe Sound and Hudson Motors lose about a point each. U. S. Steel was steady, but American Telephone and Consolidated Gas sold a bit lower.

Transfers approximated 600,000 shares.

While Wall Street watched strike developments, business news portrayed no important changes in the recent trends.

News Not Encouraging

A further recovery in steel operations to 28.8 per cent from 27.5 a week ago, as estimated by the American Iron & Steel Institute, was regarded as an extension of the rebound from the severe curtailment of operations the first week in July, rather than as evidence of renewed buying of steel.

The weekly Federal Reserve member bank condition statement revealed no halt in the recent trend toward contraction of commercial loans. Figures for member banks in 90 leading cities showed a decline of $29,000,000 in "all other," or commercial loans. Net demand deposits gained $90,000,000. Banks increased their investments in securities other than U. S. Government obligations $18,000,000.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported the level of farm prices in mid-May was somewhat higher than a month before. Its index of prices received by farmers on June 15 was 77 per cent of the pre-war level compared with 74 per cent in May, while prices paid by farmers for commodities bought was 122 per cent of the pre-war average compared with 121 per cent on May 15.

The weekly statement of the German Reichsbank disclosed a gain of 2,000,000 marks in gold reserves but the increase was largely offset by a drop of 1,300,000 in foreign currency reserves. Thus, with Germany's June foreign trade figures making another poor showing, no improvement was seen in Germany's foreign exchange situation.

The British pound sagged 1-16 of a cent to $5.04 3-16 in early exchange dealings. French francs were up .00¼ of a cent to 6.61 cents. German marks were a little lower.

Bond Prices Lower

Coupled with familiar dullness in the bond market today was a pronounced drift to lower levels. Secondary ratings moved almost uniformly in this direction, while U. S. Governments and some of the high grade corporate were offered at levels moderately below yesterday's finals.

A continued trickle of liquidation into the railroad group forced a number of the low-priced issues 1 to 2 points lower. Support was poor as it has been since the rail executives at their Atlantic City meeting directed attention to the industry's new financial problems in connection with pension requirements and the slow recovery in earning power.

Moderate selling brought a 2-point loss in Nickel Plate 4½s. In such issues as Erie 5s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, and Southern Railway 4s the declines approximated a point each.

Prime loans like Consolidated Gas 5½s, American Telephone 5s and Union Pacific 4s were a shade lower. While minor gains were registered in Canadian Pacific debentures. Standard Oil of New York 4½s, Postal Telegraph & International Telephone obligations were off fractionally.

The Treasury list showed a majority of declines. There was a sizable turnover in the 3¼s of 1941 and the price eased 8-32s of a point. Losses ranging from 3-32s to 6-32s were shown in the 3¼s, 3¾s of 1941 and 4¼-3¼s. Treasury 4¼s of 1952 edged up 2-32s.

Prices were generally firm in the foreign sector. German Government issues were slightly improved along with British 5½s, Argentine 6s, French 7s and Poland 7s.

Reaction in Cotton Market

NEW YORK, July 14 (AP)—An early advance of 9 or 10 points in cotton today on a continuation of the recent buying movement, was followed by reactions under realizing. October contracts after selling up to 13.16, making new high ground for the movement, closed at 13.00, with the general market barely steady at net declines of 3 to 10 points. The report of the Census Bureau showing domestic consumption of 363,414 bales for June compared with 519,763 bales in May and 697,361 in June last year was somewhat below expectations but without apparent effect on the market. The reaction was attributed to profit-taking for over the week-end.

Steel Operations Up

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP)—The indicated rate of steel operations for this week, the American Iron & Steel Institute reports, is 28.8 per cent compared with last week's indicated rate of 27.5 per cent and 58.1 per cent a month ago. The gain over the previous week was 1.3 points or 4.7 per cent.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last July 17	Last July 16
108	89	7	Abraham & S pf	20	108	108	108	106
11⅞	6⅝	..	Adams xpress	600	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¾
34½	16	2	Adams Millis	400	28½	28½	28½	28
11⅜	7¾	..	Addressograph	400	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
9¾	6½	.60	A½liated Prod	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
106¼	91¾	3½	Air Reduction	200	99½	99	99½	99¾
3⅝	1⅞	..	Airway Elec App	400	2¼	2	2	2
23⅞	17⅜	.60f	Alaska-Juneau	7800	22½	21½	21½	21¾
5¼	2½	..	Alleghany Corp	1200	2⅝	2½	2½	2⅝
16½	3½	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	400	12⅜	12¼	12½	12
160⅜	126½	6	Allied Chem	200	135	135	135	135¾
23⅜	13¾	..	Allis Chalmers	800	15⅜	15½	15½	15
7¾	3½	..	Amal Leather	100	4	4	4	4
55⅜	41½	2	Amerada	400	49¾	49½	49¾	49½
36	25¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	200	33½	33	33	33¼
25¼	14½	..	Am Bank Note	300	20	19½	19½	20
50½	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	10	48	48	48	..
13½	7½	..	Am Beet Sugar	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
72⅞	46½	..	Am Beet Sug pf	20	69½	68	69½	68½
38	23⅜	.80	Am Brake S&F	100	25¼	25½	25¼	25¾
110½	96	7	Am Brake S&F pf	50	109	102	109	..
107¾	90¼	4	Am Can	2200	99½	98¼	99	98¾
148	126½	7	Am Can pf	100	148	148	148	..
33⅞	18¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	800	20	19½	19¾	20⅝
62½	27½	..	Am Com Alcohol	2300	29½	27½	28⅜	28
5	1⅜	..	Am Encaustic T	1000	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
10½	5⅝	..	Am European	100	6	6	6	..
13⅜	7	..	Am & For Pow	1800	7½	7¼	7¼	7½
30	17	..	Am & For Pow pf	200	19½	19	19	..
22⅝	12⅞	1	Am Hawaiian	200	13	12⅞	13	13
10⅛	6¼	..	Am Hide & L	100	6½	6½	6½	..
10	5	..	Am Ice	1000	5⅜	5	5	5½
11	6½	..	Am International	2100	7½	7⅜	7⅜	7½
1½	¾	..	Am La France	100	¾	¾	¾	..
10	4	..	Am La Fr pf	20	5½	5½	5½	..
74⅜	49	..	Am Loco pf	100	53	53	53	..
10⅛	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	800	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	9¼
27⅜	18	..	Am Metal	300	21⅜	21¼	21¼	21⅜
12¼	5⅞	..	Am Power & Lt	2000	6½	6¼	6½	6½
26¼	12⅜	1¼	Am P&L 5½ pf	400	16¼	15⅜	16	16⅛
29⅞	13¾	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	300	17⅞	17½	17½	18
17⅜	12	..	Am Radiator	2800	14	13½	13¾	13⅞
121	111½	7	Am Radiator pf	10	120	120	120	..
28¼	16⅜	..	Am Rollig Mills	1500	18¾	18⅜	18⅝	18¾
7⅜	3¼	..	Am Seating	100	4	4	4	4⅛
29⅜	3	..	Am Ship & Com	100	1	1	1	1
20	19¼	2	Am Shipbuilding	100	20½	20½	20½	..
51¼	35¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	3200	42	41¼	41½	41⅜
125	100	7§	Am Smelt & R pf	100	124	124	124	122⅝
94¾	71¼	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	300	96	94¾	96	..
26½	14	..	Am Steel Fdries	400	16⅜	15¾	15¾	..
81	50⅞	2	Am Steel F pf	30	72	71¼	71¼	72½
44¼	37	..	Am Stores	100	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	43½
71¾	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	3800	70	69	69½	69½
125¼	107¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	2800	113⅜	113¼	113¼	113½
13	4⅞	..	Am Type Fndrs	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
28½	7¾	..	Am Type Pf	50	10¼	10	10	..
27⅝	16⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	2200	19	18½	18¾	18¾
17⅜	8½	..	Am Woolen	600	10¼	9¾	9¾	10⅛
83¾	58	..	Am Woolen pf	500	57½	57½	57½	59⅛
4¼	1	..	Am Writ Pap	500	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¾
17½	3½	..	Am Writ Pap pf	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
50¾	37½	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	200	42½	42¼	42¼	..
17¾	13	..	Anaconda Cop	8900	14¼	13⅞	14	13¾
34	26¼	1	Archer Daniels	900	32½	32½	32½	33
115	110	7	Archer Dan pf	10	115½	115½	115½	..
5⅝	3¼	..	Armour Ill n	600	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5½
61	60½	..	Armour Ill pf n	500	60	59⅜	60	59
75⅝	55	..	Armour Ill pf	400	70⅛	70	70	69¼
9¾	5	..	Art Metal Const	30	6	6	6	6
18¾	11⅛	..	Asso Dry Goods	2200	11¾	11	11	11½
73⅜	51½	..	Atchison T&SF	1800	60½	59¾	60	59⅞
90	70½	5.00	Atchison pf	200	90	89¾	89¾	90
54⅛	34¼	..	Atl Coast Line	500	35¾	35	35¼	36
74	13	..	Atl Gulf WI pf	2500	13	13	13	14
35¼	21¾	1	Atl Refining	1300	25¼	25	25	25½
55½	35⅛	1	Atlas Powder	800	54½	53	53	53½
50§	22	..	Auburn Auto	500	23½	22½	22¾	24
16⅝	5⅞	..	Austin Nichols	1000	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	13¾
10¾	5⅜	..	Aviation Corp Del	4600	5½	5¼	5¼	5⅜

—B—

16	9⅞	..	Baldwin Loco	1300	10¼	10	10	10⅛
34½	21	..	Balt & Ohio	3900	21¾	21¼	21⅜	21⅝
37¾	24½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	400	26⅜	26¼	26¼	27
99½	86½	6½	Bamberger pf	300	99½	99½	99½	99⅜
46⅛	39½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	400	43¾	43	43	44¼
38½	16⅛	..	Barker Bros pf	20	26	25¾	25¾	..
10	7	..	Barnsdall A	600	7¼	7	7¼	7¼
18¾	10⅜	..	Beatrice Cream	200	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¾
15¼	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	400	12¾	12½	12½	12⅝
23⅞	13⅝	..	Bendix Aviation	1200	14¼	14¼	14⅜	14¼
19⅛	17½	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	400	17	16⅝	16⅞	17
34¼	26½	1½b	Best & Co	300	33⅛	33	33⅛	..
49½	30⅜	..	Bethlehem Steel	1600	32⅝	32	32¼	32½
82	58⅜	..	Beth Steel pf	400	60	59⅞	59⅞	60⅛
16½	10¼	..	Blaw Knox	200	10	10	10	10
68¾	49⅝	3	Bohn Alum & Br	400	58½	58¼	58¼	58½
28½	19⅞	1.60	Borden	4400	27⅜	26¾	27	27½
28⅝	20⅝	1	Borg Warner	400	22½	21	21	22¼
19¾	12	1	Briggs Mfg	1800	17½	16¾	16¾	17
24⅞	15	1	Briggs & Strat	100	18	18	18	..
42	28¼	..	Brooklyn Man T	3900	41¼	40⅜	40½	40¼
94¾	82⅛	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	94	94	94	94
10⅞	6	..	Brunswick Balke	300	6⅜	6	6	..
9⅞	5½	..	Bucyrus Erie	200	5½	5	5	5½
7¾	5⅜	..	Budd Mfg	2600	5	4⅞	4⅞	5
5⅝	2⅞	..	Budd Wheel	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
15½	7¾	..	Bullard	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½
15½	4	..	Burns Bros pf	100	9½	9½	9½	10¼
19⅞	12⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	700	13¼	13	13	13¼
3	2	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
2½	1½	..	Butte & Superior	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
4¾	2⅜	..	Butterick	100	2½	2½	2½	..
32¾	18¾	..	Byers	2100	20⅞	20¼	20⅝	20⅛

—C—

35¼	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	1600	32½	31¼	32½	32½
1¾	¾	..	Callahan Z & L	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
6⅜	4	..	Calumet & Hecla	400	4⅛	4	4⅛	4⅛
15⅞	8½	..	Campbell W&C	500	8½	8¼	8½	..
29½	20	1	Canada Dry	600	20	18¾	19¾	20¼
18¼	12¾	..	Canadian Pacific	4100	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	13⅝
10¼	5⅜	..	Capital Admin	300	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
86¾	46	..	Case Thrush	400	51	50½	50¾	50½
33⅜	23½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	600	26	25⅝	26	25¾
44⅞	22⅜	..	Celanese Corp	2600	25½	24	24½	25¾
4⅝	1¾	..	h Celotex Co	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
22⅜	6½	..	h Celotex Co pf	30	12	12	12	13
32½	24	1½	Central Aguirre	100	30¼	30¼	30¼	30½
12⅜	7¾	..	Century Ribbon	200	9	9	9	..
43½	30¼	1b	Cerro de Pasco	3100	41¼	40¼	40½	40½
7¾	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	400	5	4¾	4¾	4⅞
15½	8⅛	..	Checker Cab Mfg	100	8½	8½	8½	..
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	100	45¾	45¾	45¾	45
48⅜	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	4600	46⅜	46¼	46⅜	46½
5½	2¾	..	Chi & Gt West	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	3
11⅞	6¾	..	Chi & Gt W pf	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6¾
8½	4⅛	..	Cri Mil & St P	1600	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
13¼	6¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	2300	6⅞	6¾	6¾	7
15	6⅜	..	Chi & N'western	2900	7¾	7¼	7½	7¾
28	13¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	200	14¾	14¼	14¼	..
28¾	16½	..	Cri Pneu T pf	300	22	21⅝	21¾	23¼
6½	2¾	h	Chi Rock Isl & P	200	3	2⅞	2⅞	..
9⅝	4⅜	h	Chi RI&P 7%	600	5	5	5	..
11¾	5	..	Ct StP M & O pf	50	7⅞	7½	7½	7½
30¾	19¼	1.50b	Chickasha Cot O	300	27⅜	27	27½	27¾
11⅜	5¾	..	Childs Company	800	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
17⅝	12¼	..	Chile Copper	10	13	13	13	..
60¾	36½	1§	Chrysler	12300	40⅝	39⅝	39⅞	40
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	200	19½	19½	19½	19
86	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	100	84½	83½	83¾	85
76⅛	74½	3.50	Cleve & Pitts	20	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	..
18⅛	9⅜	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	1600	15½	15⅛	15⅞	15½
92¼	68½	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	90½	90½	90½	90¼
28½	14⅜	..	Collins & Aikman	600	14¼	14¼	14¼	14½
40⅜	27	..	Colo & Southern	20	31¾	31½	31½	..
19½	9¾	..	Columbia Gas	28200	10⅜	9¾	10⅛	10
77¼	58	3	Columbian Carb	2600	72¼	70	70	72½
35½	18⅜	1	Comm Credit	200	29½	29¼	29¼	29
50	38	3	Comm Cred A	900	48	47½	48	..
106	91½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	105	105	105	105½
59¾	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	900	59½	59	59½	58¾
36¾	19¾	.60	Comm Solvents	4200	21¼	20⅝	20¾	21½
3¾	1¾	..	Comwlth & So	9200	2	2	2	2
52¾	21½	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	200	43¼	43	43	44
31¼	23	1.30	Congoleum Nairn	600	27½	27½	27½	27½
5¾	2½	..	Consol Film Ind	100	3	3	3	..
17½	10⅜	1g	Consol Film I pf	200	12¾	12½	12½	13
47¾	31½	2	Consol Gas	3600	32½	32¼	32¾	32⅝
4⅜	2¼	..	Consol Laundries	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
14¼	9½	.28b	Consol Oil	2900	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	9¾
6¾	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
2½	⅞	..	Consol Textile	400	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
13¾	6½	..	Container A	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	..
9⅝	2⅜	..	Container B	700	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	..
2⅜	1	..	Cont Baking B	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
83¼	69½	3	Cont Can	400	79½	79½	79½	79
11¾	7⅛	..	Cont Dia Fibre	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
35½	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	200	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	31
2⅜	1	..	Cont Motors	1400	1	1	1	1
22⅜	16½	.25b	Cont Oil	1600	19⅜	19¼	19½	19½
84½	60½	3	Corn Products	1400	68⅞	67½	67½	68
9⅞	3¾	..	Coty	900	6	5⅝	5¾	5¾
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	100	33	33	33	33
17½	8	..	Crosley Radio	3400	16½	14½	16⅛	14⅝
36¼	24¼	..	Crown Cork & S	1100	25¼	24⅝	25¼	25¼
6⅝	3⅞	..	Crown ellerback	800	5	5	5	5
38⅜	21⅜	..	Crucible Steel	100	24	24	24	..
3⅛	1	..	Cuba Co	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
10½	3¼	..	Cuba Ry pf	10	6	6	6	..
9¾	3½	..	Cuba Am Sug	600	7¾	7⅝	7¾	8
64	20½	..	Cuban Am S pf	20	59½	59½	59½	59
29¼	13½	..	Curtis Publishg	400	22¼	22¼	22¼	22½
85¾	43½	2½g	Curtis Pub pf	500	85¾	85	85¾	85
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	13800	3⅛	3	3	3
12¼	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1400	8⅞	8⅜	8⅝	8¾
21½	11	..	Cutler Hammer	200	16½	16	16	17¼

—D—

45⅛	18	..	Deere & Co	500	20½	20½	20½	20¾
13½	11⅛	.20	Deere & Co pf	100	12	12	12	12⅛
77½	49	..	Del & Hudson	800	51¾	51¼	51½	51
33⅜	20⅛	..	Del Lack & W	1600	21½	21	21	21
13¼	5¾	..	Denver R G pf	100	7	7	7	7
18¼	10	..	Det & Mack pf	10	16½	16½	16½	..
28½	21¾	1	Diamond Match	700	24⅜	24¾	24⅜	24⅝
49	32	2	Dome Mines	2400	43½	43	43	43⅝
28½	14¼	..	Douglas	2700	19⅜	18¾	18¾	19½
23	15	1	Duplan Silk	400	15½	15¼	15½	..
103⅞	80	2.60	du Pont de Nem	6900	91¼	90	90	90½
124½	115	6	du Pont deb	×100	124¼	124¼	124¼	124½
103½	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	10	103½	103½	103½	..

—E—

12¾	5½	..	Eastern Roll Mill	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6
22½	13¼	1	Eaton Mfg	600	16	15⅜	15⅝	16¼
31⅜	18⅛	..	Elec Auto-Lite	2200	22	21⅜	21¾	21⅝
101	89	7	Elec Auto-L pf	10	98	98	98	..
7½	3⅜	7	Elec Boat	800	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4⅜
9⅛	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	400	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅝
9⅜	4½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	2200	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
19⅜	8	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	600	11	10⅞	10⅞	11¼
21	5¼	..	Elec Pow & L pf	700	13½	13	13	13½
52	40	2	Elec Sto Battery	600	43	43	43	43½
18⅜	4	..	Engineers Pub S	100	4½	4¼	4¼	..
27¼	9	..	Evans Products	100	21½	21½	21½	21½

—F—

9⅞	3	..	Fairbanks pf ct	10	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
18	7	..	Fairbanks Morse	100	13	13	13	13⅜
61	30	..	Fairbanks M pf	20	49	49	49	50
11¼	7	..	Fed Lt & Trac	100	7½	7¼	7¼	7½
8¾	4⅛	..	Fed Motor Tr	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	..
38	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	300	30¼	30¼	30¼	31
105	87	6½	Filene's pf	50	104	104	104	103½
25½	16⅜	.40	Firestone T&R	200	16⅜	16½	16½	16⅞
69¾	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	200	69	69	69	69¼
25	15	..	Florsheim Shoe A	100	21½	21½	21½	..
21	10¼	..	Food Mach	100	20	20	20	19½
32	12¼	..	Foster-Wheeler	300	14½	14½	14½	14¾
17½	11½	..	Fox Film A	300	11¾	11½	11½	11⅝
63	36⅛	7	Franklin Sim pf	9000	43	45	47	47
50⅜	30¾	2	Freeport Texas	700	32½	32½	32½	32⅝

—G—

4⅝	2	..	Gabriel Snub A	100	2	2	2	..
11½	7¾	..	Gen Am Inv	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
14⅜	9¾	.50b	Gen Baking	200	10½	10¼	10½	10¼
108½	100	8	Gen Baking pf	3000	106	105½	106	105½
10½	8¾	..	Gen Bronze	600	7⅝	7½	7⅝	7⅝
38½	11¼	..	Gen Cable	500	37⅜	37	37⅜	..
25¼	13½	.60	Gen Electric	7400	20⅝	20	20¼	20
13⅝	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	300	12½	12⅜	12⅝	12½
36⅞	20½	1.80	Gen Foods	900	31¾	31½	31½	31¼
1¾	⅜	..	Gen Gas & E A	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
19	6¼	..	Gen G & E cvpf	100	14½	14½	14½	13¾
61¼	50	3.30b	Gen Ital Edison	100	54	54	54	54¼
64½	53⅞	3	Gen Mills	200	58½	58¼	58½	58½
42	29¼	1	Gen Motors	9600	31¼	30⅜	30⅝	30⅞
103½	89¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	800	103	102⅜	102⅝	102½
6⅝	3⅝	..	Gen Out Ad	100	4	4	4	4
25½	10½	.60	Gen Print Ink	10	19¼	19¼	19¼	..
88	73½	6	Gen Print Ink pf	110	87	86	86	..
8⅝	2¾	..	Gen Pub Service	400	3⅜	2½	2½	2⅝
19½	12¾	..	Gen Refract ct	200	13¾	13⅜	13⅝	14
12½	8½	1	Gillette Saf Raz	1400	11¼	11⅛	11½	11¾
71¼	47	5	Gillette S R pf	200	63	63	63	..
6¾	3½	..	Gimbel Bros	200	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
38⅜	15⅜	1§	Glidden	300	25⅜	24⅞	25⅜	26¼
37¾	21⅜	..	Glidden ppf	20	102¾	102	102	102¾
9½	5½	..	Gobel (Adolf)	200	6	6⅜	6	6
23	16¾	1.30	Gold Dust	1500	19½	19¼	19¼	19½
18	12	..	Goodrich	1300	12½	12	12	12⅛
41⅜	25¼	..	Goodyear	900	26¾	26½	26½	26½
86¼	74	4	Goodyear 1pf	300	74¼	74	74¼	..
11⅜	7	..	Gotham Silk Hos	700	7½	7	7	7¼
71½	49½	7	Goth S R pf ww	30	56	56	56	..
4½	2	..	Graham Paige	2800	2¼	2	2	2
13⅜	8	..	Granby	300	9	8¾	8¾	9
40	23	3	Grand Un pf	100	36	36	36	..
32½	18	..	Great N

Commerce and Finance

Lumber Price Cuts May Benefit Consumers by About 15 P. C.

Business and Industry

Lumber Price Cut Made to Aid NRA Housing Program

Reductions May Mean 15 P. C. Drop in Costs to Consumers

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—A lumber price cut which may mean 15 per cent savings to consumers renovating or building under President Roosevelt's housing program was announced yesterday by NRA.

Hugh S. Johnson's order approved recommendations of the Code Authority for the lumber and timber products industry for 8 to 10 per cent reductions in products going to housing construction.

This slash, taken together with a previously ordered cut of 4½ to 8½ per cent in the price mark-up of retail lumber dealers, was said by NRA to mean 14 and 15 per cent cuts to consumers.

"The reductions just announced," NRA said, "were made in accordance with the previously expressed pledge of the industry to coöperate to the fullest extent in the President's housing program.

"The new schedules, although primarily intended to stimulate house construction or modernization, will also include price reductions in grades and sizes for items used for other purposes such as, for example, the manufacture of wooden packages.

"In his order the Administrator declared an emergency to exist in the lumber industry—the emergency justifying the establishment of minimum prices based on reasonable costs determined and approved in the order. Prior to the issuance of the order the Administrator approved an amendment of the code authorizing him to determine reasonable costs during an emergency in the industry."

Details of Hugh S. Johnson's order were not immediately available.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 17—The new mill prices will be about 10 per cent below prevailing mill and wholesale rates, said a statement issued by the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, which further declared that practically all grades of soft woods would be affected by the full amount of the reduction.

Hardwoods on the average would not be cut drastically, since a relatively small proportion of them was used in the building of homes. Woodwork products were to be reduced about as much as lumber. The new prices apply to carload, or wholesale prices at the mill.

Professor Wants Credit Control Board Like ICC

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 17—Establishment of a national board or bureau of credit control, analagous to the Interstate Commerce Commission or the Federal Trade Commission is advocated here by Prof. Robert W. Elsaszr of the Tulane University College of Commerce.

Such a bureau would give the United States, said Professor Elsaszr, national standards of credit devoid of the "whims of the individual credit manager or the individual banker."

In stressing the need for such a commission, Professor Elsaszr stated: "Utilization of credit expansion as an anticipation of future incomes was at least partly responsible for the bull market of 1929."

"Our whole economic system," he continued, "is based on interdependence. That means that we must have a sound money and credit system, and a sound transportation."

Small Stockholder Retains Dominant Position in American Corporations

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP)—Numerically the small stockholder retained his dominant position among shareholders in leading American corporations last year, despite the temptation to sell out on the rise in values in 1933, it was disclosed in a study made by De Coppet & Doremus, odd-lot dealers on the New York Stock Exchange.

Complete information furnished by 49 leading corporations whose shares are listed on the stock exchange showed that at the end of the year 88.5 per cent of their total number of stock owners held 100 shares or less.

That figure was the same as at the end of 1932 and compared with 88 for 1831 and 87 per cent for 1930 and 1929.

"A notable feature shown in this compilation," the firm commented, "is the gradual increase in the numbers of holders of small lots of stock, a striking presage of a broader distribution of the country's industrial corporate wealth among the masses of the people.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

in the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

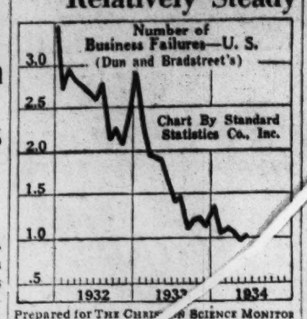
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Grove Hall Savings Bank	July 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	July 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Home Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Union Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Aug. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 15
Wilday Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	July 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Aug. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Aug. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 4
Brookline Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Aug. 10
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	Aug. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 15

Business Failures Relatively Steady



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

FOR the first time since January, the number of business failures has shown an increase. The slight upturn indicated for June, however, carries little significance, and the general level of insolvencies should remain far under recent years during the next few months.

Securities Act Modification No Help to Volume

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—Modification of the Securities Act of 1933, relaxing the severe penalties it imposed upon the issuers of faulty stocks and bonds, so far has brought no increase in the volume of securities offered to the public.

Scanning preliminary figures, not yet ready for publication, Federal Trade Commission officials yesterday reported, in fact, that, as measured by applications received, there had been a slight decline since the changes became effective.

Behind this development lies a year-long controversy between big-business organizations on the one hand and congressional liberals or the liberal advisors of the President on the other.

The former contended that the original bill, the purpose of which was to prevent the mulching of the investing public by unscrupulous promoters, was operating to hamstring legitimate business.

The law, they claimed, was not only keeping worthless securities off the market but good stocks and bonds as well, for the reason that persons were reluctant to open themselves to the heavy liabilities contained in the act, even by inadvertance.

They argued that because of this situation the lagging heavy industries were unable to obtain the financing they needed for an expansion that would aid the general recovery program.

This contention was vigorously disputed, both in Congress and out. Finally, the Administration agreed to modifications of the law, but spokesmen for business objected that the amendments enacted were not sufficiently broad to relieve the condition of which it complained.

If the condition reported at the Trade Commission continues, it undoubtedly will be made the basis of further modification drives at the next session of Congress.

The securities division of the Trade Commission, now officially transferred to the Stock Exchange Commission and in the process of making that transfer, will publish final figures on June flotations in a few days.

These will show a slight increase over May, due, officials said to a single flotation, which came prior to the effective date of the Securities Act amendments. These became law on July 1.

However, for purposes of comparing the volume of flotations before and after the modifications, they are taking applications filed since May 10, because a 20-day period must elapse between the application and approval of the issue proposed.

U. S. Sugar Exports for Five Months Up 50 P. C.

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 17—Exports of refined sugar by the United States during the first five months of 1934 totaled 22,093 long tons, as compared with 14,728 tons during the like period in 1933, an increase of 7,365 tons, equivalent to 50 per cent, according to Lamborn & Company. The exports during the first five months of 1934 are the largest of any corresponding period since 1930, when the shipments totaled 26,055 tons.

Practically every corner of the world is included in the more than 40 different countries to which United States refined sugars were shipped during the first five months of 1934. The United Kingdom leads the list with 11,622 tons, being followed by Uruguay and Panama with 1,560 and 1,303 tons respectively.

Blackstone Savings Bank

42 Washington St., Boston

Write for folder "Banking by Mail"

INTEREST BEGINS July 21

Demand for Cloth Increases Toward End of the Week

Buyers Take All Available Goods—Prices Raised on All Deliveries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., July 17—The government report on the acreage planted to cotton, released last Monday, did not immediately stimulate the primary cotton cloth market. It showed about 1,000,000 less acres planted than private estimates expected and induced a sharp rise in the raw cotton market.

Merchants agreed that it was useless to mark up cloth prices until some substantial demand developed. This came into the market gradually just as had been expected in the mid-year forecast. A few converters and other large users of print cloth and sheetings came in and placed substantial orders for goods to be delivered as far ahead as the mills would accept.

Print Demand Broadens

As those early sales were reported, other buyers, who had awaiting the leadership of the heavy dealers, came in and absorbed all of the cloth available at the early prices. After accepting a large volume of business at the early prices, mills accepted August deliveries at an advance of ⅛c, and later this price became the scale for any delivery. Still later, mills advanced their prices for fall deliveries another ⅛c. At the week-end this last advance prevailed on practically every delivery. Demand broadened as the week advanced, and included nearly every construction of print cloths, broadcloths and sheetings.

Print cloths sold on the basis of 9c for the 4.00-yard 80x60s, broadcloths at 9⅛c spot and 9¼c for future delivery of 100x60s, and sheetings at 11c for the 40-inch 48x48s. Drills moved on a basis of 11⅛c for the 37-inch. Sateens, three and four-leaf twills, and osnaburgs all sold well.

Ginghams had a better sale this season than for a long time past. Buying for the fall season has scarcely begun when a shortage of spot goods was noted. The fall styles have been bought for spot delivery, and are being put into garments at once, so they will appear on both the wholesale and retail markets ahead of time.

Wash Goods Sell Well

Every quality from carded to fine combed yarn goods is selling at present and mills are holding prices unchanged as long as possible.

Merchants report that dyed yarn cotton wash goods have evidently come into their best season since they were driven out of the mass consumption field. This increased demand comes at a time when there are so many less looms available that there exists a real problem of how to take care of everyone who desires to carry either carded or combed dyed yarn goods.

The fine goods division also awoke out of its recent lethargy in sympathy with the coarse yarn division. The recovery was not so sharp nor so pronounced as in coarse goods, but the recent downward trend was arrested and in some goods reversed. Prices were generally held firm and only in a few cases moved up cautiously.

Combed lawns sold better at the prices which took up surplus stocks of a number of mills but did not equal a week's production. A few holders of rayon goods of the cheaper grades sold a fairly good volume for which they have long sought buyers. At least 1,000,000 yards of rayon taffetas 76x46s sold at ¾c and 12½c respectively.

Crude Oil Output Higher for Week

TULSA, Okla., July 17 (AP)—Texas production dropped sharply but was offset by increases in Oklahoma and California that brought total United States crude oil output up 22,925 barrels to 2,667,914 barrels a day last week, the Oil and Gas Journal says.

The Texas reduction was from 1,140,327 to 1,101,316 barrels. This cut was accomplished by east Texas operators reducing their output from 577,110 to 540,450 barrels a day.

In Oklahoma there was an increase from 500,435 to 551,060 barrels daily, while in California the increase was from 512,000 to 528,650 barrels a day.

Kansas production rose from 130,545 to 135,670 barrels; the Rocky Mountain area increased production from 96,250 to 97,570 and the eastern area, including Michigan, reported a cut from 136,177 to 129,258 barrels a day.

R. Hoe & Co. Petitions For Right to Reorganize

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP)—R. Hoe & Co., Inc., printing press manufacturers, has petitioned the Federal District Court for permission to reorganize under the Bankruptcy Act.

The corporation, which has been in receivership since April 21, 1932, listed current assets of $3,918,035 and current liabilities of $441,278. Total assets were placed at $9,374,675 and total liabilities at $9,271,054.

The Hoe Company owns plants in New York and Plainfield, N. J., and also controls a subsidiary operating in the British Isles.

Exchange for Imports Restricted by Germany

BERLIN, July 17 (AP)—The foreign exchange control office has applied another twist to the screw on import trade by an order that for August importers are only allowed 5 per cent of their normal foreign exchange requirements and 10 per cent of the usual commercial acceptances.

Economic Changes Give Severe Test to Corporate Management

Quick Reversals of Policy Necessary to Meet Unprecedented Shifts—Standard Statistics Shows How 595 Leading Concerns Fared in 1932 and 1933

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 17—Corporate managements were faced during 1933 with a series of abrupt changes in the economic situation, many of them having no precedent in corporate history, and all of them occurring with such rapidity as to tax ingenuity to the utmost. That the policies adopted to meet these shifts have proved adequate in the majority of cases is amply evident in the composite operating results of 595 leading corporations which have been brought together in composite income accounts and balance sheets for 1932 and 1933 in the annual earnings bulletin of the Standard Statistics Company, of New York, just issued.

The bulletin also contains composite income accounts and balance sheets for a lesser number of corporations for which comparable figures are available back to 1927, as well as figures for the individual companies.

The first quarter of 1933 was characterized mainly by a continuation of the long deflationary trend, necessitating the maintenance of policies which had proved most advantageous during the preceding years of the depression. In the second quarter of last year, the abrupt rise in public confidence, raw material price levels and in sales volumes made the policy of low inventories and debt liquidation no longer tenable. In fact, the heavy cash resources which had previously accumulated were put to prompt use in providing working capital for financing expanding operations when other means of obtaining capital were barred.

Another change in policy became necessary in the second half, when higher costs and increasing sales resistance to the retail price advances necessitated under code operations created a temporary excess of merchandise stocks and forced a curtailment of manufacturing activities under conditions of narrow unit profit margins.

Net profit of the 595 industrial, railroad and utility corporations covered in the composite income account was $2,124,000,000 in 1933, against $1,461,000,000 in 1932. This increase of 45 per cent resulted in a gain of 236 per cent in net income because of the static factor of fixed charges. Net income in 1933 was $972,000,000 against $289,000,000 the year before.

The total reduction in dividends during the year amounted to some 20 per cent from 1932, but even with this curtailment and better operating results there was no surplus for the year, but rather a consolidated loss, after dividends and reconciliation of surplus debits and credits, of $391,000,000. This more than a third of a billion dollars loss, however, compares very favorably with the 1932 record, when the loss was $1,603,000,000.

In the consolidated balance sheet of 595 companies the lack of usual underwriting facilities to finance expansion is clearly emphasized. Cash and equivalent was reduced 4.6 per cent last year, from $4,512,000,000 to $4,304,000,000. Much of this went to finance inventory account, which increased from $4,669,000,000 in 1932 to $5,124,000,000, or 9.7 per cent. Receivables remained almost stationary during the year with the total at $2,460,000,000 Dec. 31, 1933, a gain of only $2,000,000 in 12 months.

Funded debt was reduced 2.2 per cent by these corporations during 1933, from $20,186,000,000 to $19,725,000,000. Current liabilities on the other hand were up 10.2 per cent, from $2,850,000,000 to $3,141,000,000. The ratio of current assets to current liabilities suffered little from this increase, as current assets also were up. The ratio at the end of 1932 was 4-to-1 while at the 1933 year end it was 3.8-to-1.

News Notes—South America

Argentine Business—The general business situation in Argentina continued favorable during June. Agricultural conditions were fair and rural credits and collections were better than at any time since 1931. Exports during the first five months of this year were valued at 609,416,451 paper pesos, an increase of more than 27 per cent over the like period last year. The tonnage of export trade, however, amounting to 6,359,145 metric tons in the January-May period of this year was only 3.3 per cent greater than the total for the corresponding period last year. Declared exports from Argentina to the United States in the first five months of this year were valued at $13,634,994 compared with $6,110,242 in the like period of 1933, a gain of 123 per cent.

Motor Industry—The Argentine reports an increased demand for passenger cars and trucks. In the first quarter of this year, imports totaled 2011 passenger cars and 1787 trucks, compared with 1440 and 459 in the corresponding period of 1933. If the total first quarter imports, 1926 passenger cars and 1700 trucks came from the United States. Many dealers in the United States are confronted with the difficulty of delivering cars in sufficient quantity to supply the demand. The feeling in the local industry is much more optimistic than last year.

U. S. Locomotives in Chile—Chile has sent an order to the United States for 10 locomotives. The order was placed after keen competition from Germany and other countries had been successfully met by American makers. The amount to be invested by Chile is approximately $400,000. It is expected that all the locomotives will be delivered by the end of this year.

Chilean Enamel Industry—The enamel ware industry in Chile has been well protected in the last two years by a 200 per cent increase in import duties. Because of the heavy duties, all classes of enamel ware have ceased to come to Chile. By the end of this year a shortage is expected because the present national capacity cannot be expanded to exceed 300,000 kilos annually. A new factory is to be built in Santiago and will embody all the latest improvements in manufacture, making it possible to produce goods at lower cost than now possible.

Brazil Coffee Exports—During the first 11 months of the current coffee year, Brazil reports an increase of about 24 per cent in exports over the like period last year. Foreign shipments of coffee from July, 1933, through May, 1934, totalled 15,037,000 bags compared with 12,152,000 bags in the like period of 1932-33, an increase of 2,885,000 bags. While it is expected that June shipments will exceed the May total, it is not believed that they will reach 1,000,000 bags for the month. In such a case, total shipments for the current year will be somewhat below the estimate made some months ago that they would reach a high level of 17,000,000 bags.

Brazilian Trade Sentiment—Brazil's business sentiment at the present time is distinctly optimistic. Wholesale and retail buying in the federal capital and in Sao Paulo has been above the normal seasonal volume. The agricultural situation is definitely better and is reflected in larger purchases of all materials in the rural sections. There is a greater demand for automobiles, and the consumption of personal or household goods has increased steadily since the beginning of this year.

Peruvian Trade—Peru reports a slight increase in trade volume during June. Business has been retarded by seasonal factors and uneasiness caused by labor troubles. Imports during the first four months of 1934 amounted to 45,474,499 soles and exports were 77,573,793 soles, increases of 43 and 26 per cent respectively over the like period of 1933.

Textile Situation—Pointing out that competition in textile lines in the Peruvian market is very keen, a report to the Commerce Department from its office in Lima declares that if United States exporters want to expand their business in Peru, or even hold their present position, they must give closer attention to market requirements. The favorable conditions existing at the present time in the Peruvian raw cotton producing industry, which constitutes the best single index of the country's economic position, have brought about a more optimistic commercial sentiment, and local merchants expect a continuation of present trends for the remaining months of the current year.

Colombian Business—Colombia reports an improvement in June business as compared with May. The recovery expected as a result of the border trouble settlement with Peru did not matrialize however. Retail trade picked up slightly during the month, some sections were affected by strikes. Commodity prices continued at satisfactory levels and considerable movement in farm products is reported from the western part of the republic.

Radio in Ecuador—A rapid expansion of the radio business in Ecuador is resulting from improved economic conditions and the decline in prices of receiving sets. The volume of imports for the first quarter of this year has shown a marked upward trend and is expected to continue throughout the whole of 1934. Approximately 95 per cent of the radio sets used in Ecuador are American made.

Paraguay Trade Outlook—There has been no signs of betterment in Paraguay's economic situation in 1934. Industry is greatly restricted in all branches because of the international difficulty with Bolivia and because of an unstable exchange situation which has existed for some months.

Situation in Bolivia—Business in Bolivia continued unfavorable during June. Retail sales declined to lower levels and any pick-up is not expected because of the very high prices and the lack of exchange from official sources which forces importers to buy exchange at the high open market rates. Due to the war in the Chaco region there is a shortage of many necessities and such articles as sugar and gasoline are being rationed by the Exchange Board

Germany's Foreign Trade Continues Downward Swing

Imports Exceed Exports in June—Exchange Restrictions No Aid

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP)—The latest report of Germany's foreign trade again emphasizes how swiftly the tide of the Reich's economic fortunes has ebbed in the past few months.

Germany's commerce with foreign nations in June resulted in an excess of imports over exports for the third straight month. International bankers point out that the Reich's sales abroad fell below imports in every month except one (March) in the first half of 1839. This marked a complete reversal of the export surpluses which had ruled without exception since early in 1930.

In the full half-year, Germany bought 217,000,000 Reichsmarks more of materials abroad than she sold to foreign nations. Yet, a year ago, German experts calculated that an average of 100,000,000 reichsmarks a month had to be obtained from trade surpluses to enable full payment on foreign obligations.

Foreign commerce is more closely intertwined in the economic life of Germany than of almost any other nation, except England. It is proverbial that Germany must import to eat and must export to pay her debts.

This year, more than in any recent period, that statement is true, bankers point out. For in addition to the customary lack of many foodstuffs, the grain crops in Germany have been particularly poor this season.

The entire standard of life depends on the ability to buy such materials abroad as cotton, wool, rubber, oil, copper and tin. Without these things, Germany cannot even manufacture the finished products whose sale abroad provides the much-needed dollar and francs and pounds.

Germany's imports from abroad this year have averaged well above the 1933 figures, indicating, according to local observers, that the irreducible minimum of foreign purchases has been reached, unless the national economy is to be destroyed.

For this reason, bankers here see little prospect of any benefit from Germany's new decree restricting still further the supply of exchange available for free imports. They pointed also to reported capital exports from the Reich as a new complication.

The drop in exports has accounted entirely for the development of an "unfavorable" trade balance. Although nearly half of Germany's purchases come from outside of Europe, scarcely a quarter of her production goes outside of her own continent. Consequently, local observers see the removal of trade barriers in Europe itself as the only long-run solution for Germany's difficulties along this line.

Prudence Company Held Liable For Guaranteed Bonds

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 17—The appellate term of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn ruled yesterday that the Prudence Company is liable for its guaranteed bonds despite the national and state moratoria.

This ruling reversed a decision by Municipal Justice Michael Ditore, who held that recent state banking legislation relieved the company of its liability. The reversed decision favors Mrs. Minnie Riback of Brooklyn in her suit to recover the value of bonds guaranteed by the Prudence Company.

The court declared that the state law of 1933 was unconstitutional and that subsequent legislation remedying the constitutional defects did not cover the period of time involved in the present case.

The bonds in question were due on Jan. 1, 1932, and the interest had not been paid to Jan. 1, 1933. The company relied chiefly on Section 41 of the State Banking Laws of 1933 which, it alleged, restrained it from paying the principal or interest unless such "could have been and would have been made out of actual collections" or profits. It also invoked the presidential moratorium proclamation as further basis for its contention that it was not liable.

Supervised Shares, Inc., Funds All Invested

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 17—The quarterly report of Supervised Shares, Inc., just sent to stockholders states that funds of the company have been kept almost fully invested during the past quarter.

Investments based on current market quotations as of June 30 totaled $8,010,825 compared with cost of $8,334,775. The net asset value of the common shares amounted to $1.24 compared with $1.30 at the end of the preceding quarter. During the period a net profit of $31,532 resulted from the sale of securities, after provision for federal income tax, bringing total realized net profit to date, after taxes, to $61,345.

Northern States Power Earnings Show Decline

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 17—Net earnings of Northern States Power Company (Delaware) and subsidiaries including other income total $3,259,652 as compared with $6,610,176 for the like period of 1933.

After all deductions and appropriations for retirement reserve net income was $2,613,157 as compared with $2,963,280 for the corresponding period of 1933.

New SEC Official

Underwood

Baldwin B. Bane

Executive Assistant to the Securities and Exchange Commission

Key Officials Named To Head Important Divisions of SEC

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 17—Judge John J. Burns of the Massachusetts Superior Court, Boston, Mass., has been named to the important post of general counsel of the Federal Securities and Exchange Commission, according to an announcement made by Joseph P. Kennedy, chairman.

At the same time Mr. Baldwin B. Bane, chief of the securities division of the Federal Trade Commission, was appointed executive assistant to the commission. Prof. William O. Douglas of the Yale School has agreed to serve as chief of the corporate reorganization division.

Personnel of the staff is being gradually completed looking ahead to Sept. 1, when the commission will assume jurisdiction over the nation's stock exchanges. The top positions have all been filled.

Judge Burns brings with him a record of having been the youngest judge ever to sit on the Massachusetts Superior Court. He was formerly a law professor at Harvard University. Although his present position is a life appointment, he will resign to assume his new federal duties. He expects to be able to start work in the capital on Aug. 1. To him will fall the important duties of interpreting the commission's powers and defending it against any attacks that may be brought by those who contend that the law infringes on the constitutional rights of exchanges and corporations doing an intrastate business.

Mr. Bane, who has been chief of the securities division of the Federal Trade Commission in charge of the administration of the securities act, is a Virginian, a graduate of Washington and Lee University. He served as a captain in the World War, practiced law until 1922, when he became an attorney for the Federal Trade Commission.

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS—Big commissions selling friends, neighbors finest assortment 21 Folders, Gift Wrappings, Everyday Boxes. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. DOEHLA CO., Fitchburg S-27, Mass.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

SHADOW LAWN

Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study: 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Small estate, old colonial house on hills above Troy, N. Y., within city limits but taxed as farm taxes; fully equipped with modern improvements. F. W. SIM, Tibbits Ave., Troy.

SALESWOMAN WANTED

Write for opportunity to demonstrate newest Snag-Proofed hosiery which doubles wear; Bonus in Hosiery; No money or experience needed. Samples hosiery FREE. Commission collected at sale. AMERICAN HOSIERY MILLS, Dept. A-13, Indianapolis, Indiana.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

WANTED by a man of mature years, a position as claim adjuster; can furnish references. Write W-116, 210 West 7th Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY, FENWAY, RIVERWAY—1-2-3-4-room superior apartments, modern elevator buildings, $30 up; furnished slightly higher; wide selection; shown by auto. W. E. COOPER, office 236 Huntington Ave. KEN 1839 Open 1-7

BROOKLINE, MASS., 48 Longwood Avenue—Apartments, modern, 4 and 5 rooms; separate showers; adults only; 2 min. from Coolidge Corner, Asp. 2804.

CHESTNUT HILL, MASS.—7-room apartment in 2-family; Frigidaire, oil heat, 2 baths; garage, garden. 50 Crosby Rd. KEN 2524 CEN 1939-W.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

BLAKEHOLM, 78 miles from N. Y. C.; outdoor activities, swimming. Information Cal. 5-4468, BLAKE, 144 East 36th St., N. Y. C.

BOOKBINDING

REBIND your old books, bind your periodicals; loose-leaf office records bound at your premises. MASTER BOOKBINDING COMPANY, 40-53 East 21st Street, New York City. Tel. Algonquin 4-7581.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

COTTAGE TO LET, North Conway, N. H.—Convenient location; 6 rooms, bath, garage. Mrs. F. J. ALLEN, Falmouth, Mass. Box 312.

FOR RENT, furnished 5-room cottage with bath, 2 screened porches, on board walk; fine ocean beach, good neighborhood, commuting distance; at Saltaire, Fire Island; rent 6 weeks $100. Write Box J-5, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD ISLAND, MASS. Reduced rentals; group of camps on 50-acre farm; private seashore, lake shore, woods and meadows; isolated, yet near to town; tennis, golf, boats, horses available. Phone this week mornings or evenings, Center Newton 2438, or write R. E. WHITE, Vineyard Haven, Mass.

SUMMER CAMP in N. J. mountains available for rent, shady, wonderful air and water, all improvements. ELLIS, Aud. 2-0460 (N.Y.C.).

N. Y. C., 803 West End Ave., 11-C (96th)—Delightful furnished studio, near bath, single $7; refined home. Riverside 9-9703.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—All-year guest house, rooms with or without private bath; reasonable, 151 Maple St., 4-7075.

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

TAKE orders Minny M. H. Ayres' "What Manner of Love" poems; "Gleanings From the Psalms" correspondence cards; "Little Helps Along the Way" cards; personal stationery; practitioner's bills cards; liberal commission. CALL PRINTING COMPANY, 13 East 16th St., New York, N. Y. Algonquin 4-8147.

SANATORIUMS

Tenacre Inc

Established 1922

Under BOARD OF MANAGERS

MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE, Supt.

Licensed by the State of New Jersey

Descriptive Booklet

Tel 755 PRINCETON, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED nurse, care for infants, temporary or permanent. Write Box J-5, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

YOUNG lady desires position as clerk or typist; high school education, business experience; excellent recommendation. 8576 114th St., Richmond Hill, N. Y. Tel. Vir. 7-2090.

SUMMER BOARD

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.—The Crown: commanding view; best waterfront; finest surf bathing; spacious, restful family hotel, own farm products, own sailboat, lawn sports; rates $17.50 up. MRS. F. B. MADISON. Tel. 142.

DIRIGO HOUSE LONG ISLAND Casco Bay, Me. Open to Oct. 1. Ideal for rest and relaxation. Rugged coast, wonderful beach on ocean side. $17.50 up single, $35 to $40 double. Six miles from Portland. The Misses Ferry.

MOUNTAIN REST INN INTERVALE, N. H.

Beautifully situated, homelike, excellent food, library, spacious lounging rooms, running water in sleeping rooms; attractive grounds; everything the White Mountains offer is here; rates reasonable; further information on request.

POINT BREEZE, Lake Wentworth, Wolfeboro N. H.—Home cooking, fresh vegetables; sports; modern sanitation. $16 to $18; booklet C. E. STEVENS.

SCOTTS', West Thornton, N. H., White Mountains—Home cooking, conveniences, bathing, fishing; $2.50 per day, $15 weekly; booklet.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS bought, sold, exchanged and rented; expert repairing. ARCADE TYPEWRITER COMP., 93 Boylston St., Boston. Han. 2122.

REAL ESTATE

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Real Estate and Insurance

Property Management, Appraisals

All lines of Insurance

Choice apartments. One-Family Houses. Reduced rentals. Free auto service. Beautiful homes. Attractive prices. Far below replacement values.

OHNEWALD & DENLINGER

1498 FLATBUSH AVE. Mansfield 6-1437

25 years in Flatbush

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON — Pleasant, sunny rooms, transients or permanents, prices very reasonable. 85 Gainsboro St. MISS HELEN JOHNSON. Com. 8569.

BOSTON—Pleasant rooms, visiting guests or permanents; near The Mother Church. 84 Gainsboro St. MRS. CASWELL, Circle 7702.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Large, cool, newly decorated rooms, 4 baths, continuous hot water; convenient to The Mother Church; porch; parking. Long. 0856.

BROOKLINE, opposite Winthrop Road—Very desirable furnished rooms, one with bath; reasonable prices; convenient location. Asp. 8975.

N. Y. C., 2647 Broadway—Bright, quiet, single-double, near bath; refined home; elevator, kitchen privileges; reasonable. Riverside 9-4645. MITCHELL.

N. Y. C., 803 West End Ave., 11-C (96th)—Delightful furnished studio, near bath, single $7; refined home. Riverside 9-9703.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—All-year guest house, rooms with or without private bath; reasonable, 151 Maple St., 4-7075.

SALESWOMAN WANTED

Write for opportunity to demonstrate newest Snag-Proofed hosiery which doubles wear; Bonus in Hosiery; No money or experience needed. Samples hosiery FREE. Commission collected at sale. AMERICAN HOSIERY MILLS, Dept. A-13, Indianapolis, Indiana.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

WANTED by a man of mature years, a position as claim adjuster; can furnish references. Write W-116, 210 West 7th Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY, FENWAY, RIVERWAY—1-2-3-4-room superior apartments, modern elevator buildings, $30 up; furnished slightly higher; wide selection; shown by auto. W. E. COOPER, office 236 Huntington Ave. KEN 1839 Open 1-7

BROOKLINE, MASS., 48 Longwood Avenue—Apartments, modern, 4 and 5 rooms; separate showers; adults only; 2 min. from Coolidge Corner, Asp. 2804.

CHESTNUT HILL, MASS.—7-room apartment in 2-family; Frigidaire, oil heat, 2 baths; garage, garden. 50 Crosby Rd. KEN 2524 CEN 1939-W.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

BLAKEHOLM, 78 miles from N. Y. C.; outdoor activities, swimming. Information Cal. 5-4468, BLAKE, 144 East 36th St., N. Y. C.

BOOKBINDING

REBIND your old books, bind your periodicals; loose-leaf office records bound at your premises. MASTER BOOKBINDING COMPANY, 40-53 East 21st Street, New York City. Tel. Algonquin 4-7581.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

COTTAGE TO LET, North Conway, N. H.—Convenient location; 6 rooms, bath, garage. Mrs. F. J. ALLEN, Falmouth, Mass. Box 312.

FOR RENT, furnished 5-room cottage with bath, 2 screened porches, on board walk; fine ocean beach, good neighborhood, commuting distance; at Saltaire, Fire Island; rent 6 weeks $100. Write Box J-5, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD ISLAND, MASS. Reduced rentals; group of camps on 50-acre farm; private seashore, lake shore, woods and meadows; isolated, yet near to town; tennis, golf, boats, horses available. Phone this week mornings or evenings, Center Newton 2438, or write R. E. WHITE, Vineyard Haven, Mass.

SUMMER CAMP in N. J. mountains available for rent, shady, wonderful air and water, all improvements. ELLIS, Aud. 2-0460 (N.Y.C.).

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, Estate Jewels Appraised, Purchased. U. S. Lic. S. SANDLER & CO., 148 Tremont St., Boston

DUPLICATING SERVICE

MIMEOGRAPHING AND MULTIGRAPHING Prompt, dependable, Accurate Reporting Co., 191 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Triangle 5-4626.

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/1½ a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS

SCARBOROUGH — Apartments, board optional; 1 minute from sea. MRS. MAUGHAN, 37 North Marine Road.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BLACKPOOL, Sunnyside, Derby Rd. North Promenade—Excellent cuisine, separate tables electric light throughout, hot and cold running water all rooms; moderate terms Tel 3497

ST ANNES-ON-THE-SEA, "LUCERNE," 62, St. Albans Rd.—Superior apartments, pleasantly situated, every comfort and attention; highly recommended; terms moderate. MRS. YATES.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

SHEFFIELD—Experienced care and attention, large house; beautifully situated; quietness, comfort, peace. MRS SKELTON, 1 Whitworth Rd., Ranmoor, Sheffield.

FLATS TO LET

HARROGATE—Large furnished, self-contained flat, 2 reception, 4 bedrooms; excellent position, central. Box M-2733, 2 Adelphi Terrace London, W. C. 2.

HOUSES FOR SALE

MANCHESTER. Davyhulme: as new, detached, lounge, dining-room (French window), kitchen, kitchenette (tiled), 3 beds, bath, lavatory (tiled), brick garage; lovely position: £650. 52, Bowers Avenue.

SPLENDID FAMILY OR APARTMENT HOUSE 2 Entertaining, 5 bedrooms, bath, kitchen departments; garage, garden; 5 minutes beach 1 minute station and shops; reasonable price BROWN, 21 St. Annes Road, East, St. Annes-on-the-Sea.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BRAMHOPE, YORKS. Wharfedale District—Quiet home for rest or study; garden; bus route. MISS ABBOTT, Holland Mount, Arthington 103.

POST WANTED

COMPANION HELP—Trustworthy, domesticated gentlewoman, excellent references. Box M-2734, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—Lady companion or housekeeper-secretary desires whole or part-time position; Christian Scientists preferred. MRS CONSTANCE MANN, at The Hollies, Potters Bar, Middlesex.

ROOMS TO LET

EDINBURGH—Holiday vacancies in residential Chanderis for gentlewomen; single rooms from 23/-; part attendance; dinner 1/6; use kitchenette; phone; MISS MACGILLIVRAY, 45 Manor Place.

SALESMEN WANTED

TO CALL on dairies or farms; commission or salary and smaller commission; state age, experience (whether cyclist or motorcyclist); areas covered. Cheshire, Liverpool, Sth. Lancs., N. Wales, Shropshire, Hants. J. BARLOW, 139 Vauxhall Rd., Liverpool.

TEACHERS

LESSONS IN SINGING, all voices. Miss Grace Angus, A. R. C. M., voice production a speciality. Apply FERRY & FOSTER, Fawcett St., Sunderland, and Conservatoire of Music, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Tel. 33473.

PRIVATE and group tuition for matriculation, school certificate, professional preliminaries, and degree examinations; tutors include M. Sc., M. Litt., D. Th., P. T., B. A. (Hons.), Principal; H. P. Greener, B. Sc., B. Com., M. R. S. T., 17 Moorfield, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and 4, West Ave., Gosforth. Tel. Gosforth 51920.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe

ENGLAND

Alton Court 24 CRAVEN HILL GARDENS, LANCASTER GATE, LONDON, W 2
Comfortable House, south aspect; good cooking, running hot and cold water; 1st-class staff; fr. 2 gns.; partial Padd. 1706.

AMBLESIDE, ENGLISH LAKES
THE HILL TOP HOTEL
Beautifully situated 2 minutes from the market cross; terms from 4 gns. p. w. or daily from 13/6; best centre for motor tours Phone 112. App. AA.

At Simla Court 14 Dawson Place London, W. 2 Bayswater 2782
Large arm chairs. Central heating. Hot and cold water and gas fires in bedrooms. From 2½ gns. a week.

BABBACOMBE, TORQUAY. Cary Park Hotel—Ideal position; large garden facing park and tennis, minute sea; very comfortable, good table, moderate terms.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA — Sandringham Private Hotel, facing sea; good bathing; excellent cuisine; moderate terms; near golf, shops, amusements, yet quiet.

BOURNEMOUTH, THE SUNCLIFF PRIVATE HOTEL
East Cliff, uninterrupted sea views whole bay, near church, Cliff lift, pier amusements, recently refurnished and decorated, lift all floors; sunshine day and night in sun lounge free, hot sea water baths, hot and cold water and gas fires in bedrooms, lock-up and open garage in grounds, private self-contained suites, on board residence, separate tables, excellent cooking and food; terms moderate suites on arrangement. Tel. 630. Grams Sunclift Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH
Derby Rd. **WIMBLEDON HALL**
4 mins. Christian Science church; ideal situation. Nr. East Cliff; hot and cold water in all bedrooms; fine range public rooms; well recommended; reduced winter terms from 2½ gns S. M. HORSPOOL.

BOURNEMOUTH, DERBY ROAD
CRAIGLEITH HOTEL
Well known for its homely atmosphere; excellent food and cooking, hot and cold water in bedrooms; every comfort; 3 minutes from Christian Science church and sea; terms 3 gns

BOURNEMOUTH YENTON
GERVIS RD EAST
This newly appointed establishment has already a name for all that stands for comfort. Charming situation on East Cliff facing south, 3 mins. sea and 5 mins. Christian Science church. Under personal supervision of proprietress Mrs. P. H. BENN Tel. 2752.

BOURNEMOUTH, Sandyknoll Hall, Manor Road Pleasantly situated in own grounds near sea, only 2 minutes from new church; hot and cold running water and gas fires in all rooms; garage; central heating, reduced winter terms from 2½ gns. tariff

BOURNEMOUTH, SOUTH MOUNT
PRIORY RD Phone 840. Pavilion and Pier 3 minutes Personal attention. Guests return and send their friends. Garage. From 2½ gns Tariff, MRS. J. R. RICHARDSON

BOURNEMOUTH, EAST CLIFF, HOTEL CAVENDISH — Redecorated and refurnished under new owners; hot and cold water, gas fires in bedrooms, central heating, 3 minutes sea, 4 minutes Christian Science church; winter terms: fr. 2½ gns.

BOURNEMOUTH, "Beltana," 7 Southern Rd.—Cheerful guest house, bracing spot, close sea; light airy rooms; liberal table; resident proprietors; from 2 gns weekly. Write tariff.

BOURNEMOUTH — MANOR ROAD, EAST CLIFF—GLENCAIRN MANOR—One min. sea, tram and Christian Science church; every modern convenience; garage; from 3 gns.

BOURNEMOUTH, "KELHAM"—Private hotel conveniently and pleasantly situated near sea from 45/- week. JONES, Walpole Rd., Boscombe

Nr BOURNEMOUTH. Burnbrae Guest House—Country surroundings, near buses and golf course, riding school, tennis, beach but. Mr and MRS. SIDNEY TITE. Longham, Dorset Phone Northbourne 28

BRIDPORT, DORSET. "BATTLECOMBE"—Guests received; charming house, extensive grounds; beautiful scenery, near sea, golf; own poultry and produce; close Christian Science church; from 3 gns.

BRIGHTON, Clarioge, 34 Oriental Pl., 2 doors sea. Board residence from 2½ gns., hot and cold water in bedrooms; near church. CAPT WALSH. Tel 364611

CROMER
SOUTHERN BUNGALOW PRIVATE HOTEL
Tel. 166. MRS. HOOPER, Proprietress.
Weekly terms in July from 4 gns.
August from 5 gns.

DEVONSHIRE. PAIGNTON (near Torquay)—Board residence. 1 minute sea; good cuisine; terms moderate. MISSES ANDREWS Homecroft, Colin Road. Tel. 52101

DORSET, SUN RAY HOTEL, OSMINGTON WEYMOUTH—Small hotel, newly opened in picturesque spot, 1 mile from sea; delightful walks; perfect cuisine, running water; ideal for rest and study; inclusive terms 4 gns. per week other terms by arrangement. Tel. Preston Dorset 48.

DOUGLASS—Empress Hotel; central promenade; seafront; 200 guests; dancing, billiards; hot and cold all bedrooms, lift, garage, night porter; from 12/6. T. C. M. BOYD.

When You **Purchase Goods** Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

Local Classified Advertising
Other Than United States and Canada

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe

ENGLAND (Continued)

EASTBOURNE, 33, Jevington Gardens—guest house, close sea, theatres, etc.; tennis free. MRS M. E. FROST. Tel. 1048.

FOWEY, CORNWALL. Green Bank Hotel, Fowey's newest Guest House; charming situation overlooking harbour and sea; garage 1 minute; excellent cuisine. Write for tariff. J. F. CROWLEY.

FOLKESTONE HOTEL CARLTON On Sea Front
Hot and cold water. From 3½ guineas. Tel. 3290

LAKE DISTRICT
NEWBY BRIDGE HOTEL
NEWBY BRIDGE, LANCS
Charmingly situated overlooking the southern end of Lake Windermere. Central Heating. Hot and Cold water in every bedroom. Excellent cuisine. Tennis. Boating. Fishing. An ideal centre for touring the lakes. Tel 222. A. A. R. A. C.
"The Hotel with the real home atmosphere."

LIVERPOOL—Antrim Private Hotel 73 Mount Pleasant
Running water—hot and cold—in every bedroom
JACK MONTGOMERY Phone 5239

LONDON
The HOTEL of TOMORROW
Everything for Comfort. Service of the latest. Cuisine of the best.
THE GRANTLEIGH
Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W.2
An Inexpensive First Class Hotel
Quiet Assured Day and Night
En Pension fr. 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 10/6. Bed, Breakfast, Bath 7/6. NO EXTRAS. Garage. Night Porter. Phone Bay 3616.
Tariff from Resident Proprietor.
Cable "Grantleigh, Padd., London." Quite near Christian Science church.

London
A NEW AND DIFFERENT HOTEL
10 minutes Oxford Circus—yet perfectly quiet; 46 delightfully furnished bedrooms with every modern convenience; divans; P. O. phones, gas fires (central heating in winter), etc.; spacious lounges, pleasant gardens; lift all floors; only English meat and poultry; resident proprietors 3 gns. weekly.
HOTEL FAIRFAX
55-6 Holland Park, W. 11. Park 9846.

LONDON
Cumberland House Hotel
51/3/5 Earls Court Square, S. W. 5
Phone Flaxman 0830
Pleasantly situated, convenient Shopping centre. Hot and Cold and Gas Fires in every room Readers of this paper welcomed. Bed and Breakfast 6/6, per day 10/6. Residents 2½ gns. Write for tariff.

LONDON
HOTEL CONSTANCE
23 LANCASTER GATE, HYDE PARK
Charmingly furnished public rooms; hot and cold water, gas fires, central heating, electric lift; thoughtfully varied food and exceptionally willing service; night porter; 3-5 gns. weekly. Phone Pad 8083

LONDON, BAKER ST., Welbeck 3401. BICKENHALL HOTEL, 64, Gloucester Place, W. 1—Gas fires, constant hot water; best English cooking; full or partial board; central, quiet.

LONDON, WINDSOR HOUSE, 16 Princes Sq., W. 2—Excellent food, every comfort; bed, breakfast, bath from 30/-; partial from 40/-, full 45/- to 3 gns. single, 4 to 5 gns double; running water in all rooms

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room; from 45/-. Resident proprietors.

LONDON, Abbotsford Hotel, Russell Square, W. C. 1. Phone Museum 9403 and 4—Comfort, convenience, quiet; bed, breakfast, bath, attendance from 8/6

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, Regent Private Hotel—Superior board residence, electric light, central heating, garden, garage 55, 57, 59 Osborne Road, Telephone 906 Jesmond.

OXFORD Bridge House, Hotel. Quiet and Refined Comfort. Dainty Cooking. Riverside Garden. Moderate Terms. Tel. 3475.

SHAKESPEARE'S LAND, near Stratford-on-Avon—You will be welcomed at a beautiful English home, offering REST, COMFORT PEACE; 46 acres charming grounds; tennis swimming, riding school MR. and MRS. GRAVES, Edstone Hall, Wootton Wawen Warwicks

SCARBOROUGH
Ramsdale Private Hotel
An ideal Hotel on South Cliff
A. A. Large Private Garage. R. A. C.

SOUTHPORT. Talbot Private Hotel—Central heating, gas fires, hot and cold water in bedrooms; very central and close to Christian Science church; terms from 9/- per day; garage near. Phone 300011.

SOUTHPORT. Clifton Hotel. Promenade. Fully equipped. Electric lift. Orchestra. Tennis. Golf. Bathing. Garage. Telephone 4141. Grams "Marine."

SOUTHPORT. Dunvowan Private Hotel, 47, Promenade—Central, electric fires, hot and cold water. Tel. 2737. PROUDFOOT.

ST. ANN'S MANOR
SALISBURY
Tel. 622
Private Hotel and Restaurant. Light and airy rooms, overlooking two acres of quiet old-world garden. Central heating. Near Cathedral. Resident Proprietors.

ST. IVES, CORNWALL
YORK HOUSE—Surrounded by sunny garden; extensive sea view; hot and cold water in all bedrooms; kindly welcome and consideration for each guest, garage. Propns. Garbutt & Knapp.

Three London Hotels
Near a Christian Science church
HOTEL SOMERSET
ORCHARD STREET LONDON, W. 1
(200 rooms)
HOTEL QUEBEC
OLD QUEBEC ST., MARBLE ARCH, W.
(100 rooms)
THE SEYMOUR
15 SEYMOUR STREET, W. 1
(150 rooms)
Bedroom, Bath and Breakfast
9/- per day per person
Inclusive 15/- per day per person or from £4.4 weekly.

TORQUAY—BABBACOMBE
ROSE GRANGE
Private Hotel
Faultless cuisine and service. Hot and cold running water in all bedrooms. Ballroom. Billiards Garage 18 cars. 150 yards famous Downs and Beaches. Golf and tennis near. Personal Supervision. Terms from 3 gns. Illustrated Brochure on application.

Torquay
MEADHURST PRIVATE HOTEL
Charming house in sunny garden; excellent and liberal menu; every comfort; garden produce; garage; terms from 3 gns; personal supervision. MR and MRS. P. MARTIN.

TORQUAY, VERNON COURT HOTEL—Sunny aspect. Directly overlooking sea and sands. Hot and cold water in bedrooms. Central heating Lift Garage From 3 gns. Phone 2676

TORQUAY—May we welcome you to CROFTON HOUSE HOTEL? Near sea, central heating running water accommodation for 50 terms 3½-4½ guineas MRS. M. B. WHITE.

TORQUAY, ARGYLL HALL PRIVATE HOTEL—Immediately overlooking sea front, sunny aspect; new wing; garage; hot and cold in bedrooms; from 3 gns. Phone 2268.

TORQUAY—Do you wish to walk from a lovely house in secluded garden to quiet sands in 3 minutes? 63/-, 73/-. Box M-2476, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS—St. Ermin's Hotel; elevated southern position; gas fires in bedrooms; centrally heated; terms moderate; tariff from Proprietors, MR. and MRS. ASHFORD KING. Phone 1122.

WORTHING, Clear View Private Hotel, facing sea—Passenger lift, hot and cold water and gas or electric fires in bedrooms; excellent food, guests requirements studied; 1 minute's walk to bus for church; terms 3 to 5 gns Phone 326

Ilfracombe, Devonshire Grosvenor Hotel
Adjacent Sea, Gardens, Tennis Courts; all bedrooms hot and cold running water; new sun verandah; excellent cuisine, quick service; garage; terms from 4 gns. Phone 63. A. Pickett.

SCOTLAND

ABERDEEN—Mrs Smith Haytor, 75 Westburn Drive. Comfortable board residence; every attention; moderate terms.

EDINBURGH—Marwicks' Private Hotel, 7 and 8 Inverleith Terrace, near Christian Science church, overlooking Botanic Gardens; central. Tel. 348411.

EDINBURGH — Beauchamp's Private Hotel, Eglinton Cres., 5 mins. L. M. S. Stn.; bed and breakfast 3/6; single from 3½ gns., double from 6 gns.; hot and cold. Tel. 612531

GLASGOW Fitzroy Hotel 1 Fitzroy Place Sauchiehall St. 1 minute Christian Science church, hot and cold water all bedrooms every comfort moderate, garage adjacent Telephone Douglas 332. Telegrams Fitzotel

GLASGOW—Grosvenor Private Hotel, Botanic Gardens; hot and cold water in all bedrooms, electric lift. Tel. Western 2794 (A. A.)

NORTH BERWICK. Bon-Accord Private Hotel, Marmion Rd.; convenient station, golf and tennis. MISSES TURNBULL and FINLAY Phone 71.

ISLE OF MAN

DOUGLAS, Corrin's "Cliffeside" boarding establishment—Our aim—to combine comfort, cleanliness and excellent catering with good service and every satisfaction; minute sea 41, Castlemona Avenue.

FRANCE

PARIS, Neuilly s/Seine—Guests received; comfortable, modern apartment; superb view; near tennis courts; rates reasonable. MISS SELBY, 9 bis rue Casimir Pinel.

PARIS—Pension Golden Dragon, 9 ter Boulevard Montparnasse; modern comforts; moderate terms; full pension from Frs. 750.- monthly

PARIS—Family home, 5 rue Pascal (near 96 Blvd. Montparnasse). Modern Comforts Good Cooking. Moderate Terms

TOURS, (Chateaux district)—Madame PUISSANT, 3 rue Lapponneraye, receives paying guests; garden; comforts; Frs. 35 to 40 daily.

GERMANY

BERLIN—PENSION DEMBSKI
Nurnbergerstr. 14/15. III. Floor Lift.
Tel. B 4 Bavaria 0591 Moderate charges.

BERLIN. PENSION FRITZ
Unter den Linden 62-63

BERLIN—PENSION ALFA
Kurfürstendamm 40/41. Tel. Bismarck 3768
Every modern convenience. Moderate charges.

BERLIN
Stöcker-Hospiz
Stresemannstr. 39, near Anhalter Station.
Quiet rooms with every convenience.

BRAUNLAGE / HARZ
Pension Ilse. Dust-free location.
Running water, moderate charges.

Honau am Lichtenstein
Restaurant and Pension "Olgahöhle"
Well-known house for summer guests and tourists; good cooking, moderate terms. Propr. K. Ziegler. Tel. 8 Honau b/Reutlingen.

MÜNCHEN—
PENSION VIER JAHRESZEITEN
Maximilianstr. 11-I. Tel. 20669
Zentr. Heisung, fl. warmes u. kaltes Wasser.

POTSDAM—HOTEL ZUM EINSIEDLER
near Stadtschloss. Running water.
Hotel restaurant. Established 1721.

ITALY

ALASSIO, Hotel Ansonia—Telephone; excellent cooking, radiators, hot and cold running water; garden, private beach; highly recommended; moderate terms.

FLORENCE, Italy—Pension Chapman, 19 Via Montabello. Quiet location. All modern comforts, garden; moderate prices.

GRANDOLA above Menaggio, Lake Como Golf Hotel Miravalle; every comfort; reasonable price; write for brochure. BLETRAMO & CO.

MILAN, Pension Bristol, 66 Galleria de Cristoforis, Tel. 71,690—First-class pension; every comfort; porter meets train by arrangement.

PORTOFINO, MARE—Splendid hotel, marvelous situation on the Italian Riviera; homelike, moderate prices. Prop. Valentini family

NORWAY

OSLO
VETTAKOLLEN HOTEL
20 minutes by electric railway from Oslo
An ideal resort among extensive Pine Forest with charming views of the Fiord.

SWITZERLAND

HOTEL MONOPOL
ST. MORITZ-DORF
Central; every modern comfort, excellent cuisine; rooms from Frs. 4.-, incl. terms from Frs. 12.- J. KLEINER, managing propr.

SUNDLAUENEN b/ Interlaken
Pension Beatus Hospiz
Pension terms frs. 5-6

WEGGIS, Lake of Lucerne
Hotel-Pension PROHBURG
Beautifully situated. Pension terms from Frs. 8.- to 9.50. Fam. A. Isele-Nobs, Propr.

WALES

COLWYN BAY.—HOTEL WEST POINT. Beautifully situated, facing woods. A SCOTTISH HOMELAND. Terms fr. £3.3s. 'Ph. 2360. MRS. A. ROSS.

LLANDUDNO—Branksome high class private hotel; near tennis, golf, both shores, pier; sunniest position; separate tables; accommodates 50; large lounge, reading and dining rooms, etc.; service and cuisine a speciality. MRS ALLENBY KING.

England

CHESHIRE

BIRKENHEAD
ROBBS
OF BIRKENHEAD
Sole Local Agents for
ROYAL WORCESTER CORSETS
Expert Fitter in Attendance
CHARING CROSS PHONE 2880 (5 lines)

E. PECKHAM
High Class Butcher
Canterbury Lamb a Speciality
40 OXTON ROAD, BIRKENHEAD
TEL. 892

CHESTER
J. Collinson & Co.
6 Eastgate Row, Chester Telephone 603
For Ladies' and Gentlemen's Exclusive Footwear
Agents for Cantilever Shoes

PLANE TREE CAFE
20-22 Bridge Street, Chester
RESTAURANT and TEA LOUNGE
The Café With Character and Charm
R A C Appointed
TELEPHONE 314

STOCKPORT
Chatterton's Stockport
DRAPERS & COSTUMIERS
LOWER HILLGATE

DERBYSHIRE

DERBY
JOACHIM & ADAMS
(LATE HALE & BOND)
Specialists in Model Coats, Gowns Hats
53, Wardwick, Derby

High Class Groceries and Provisions can be obtained from
G. AUSTIN & CO.
4, 5 and 6, Market Place, Derby
Established 1796

The COUNTRY LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers
Tel. No. 367, Repton REPTON, DERBY
Why have your Linen washed in town when you can send it to a country Laundry and have it washed in pure spring water and finished under pure, hygienic conditions?

EVERY VARIETY OF
PORTERS'
"Chosen" GARDEN SEEDS
is the product of a Speciality Grower
Curzon St., Pear Tree Road, East St.
London Road
DERBY. Tel. 878

DURHAM

LOW FELL
ZILLAH TAIT
Milliner and Ladies' Outfitter
Tel. 76903
7 Durham Road, Low Fell

ISLE OF MAN

DOUGLAS
Clucas's Fishmongers
for
MANX KIPPERS
MAIL ORDERS FILLED
54 DUKE STREET

LAKE DISTRICT

GRASMERE

ANTIQUES
T. H. Telford
GRASMERE
Opposite Wordsworth Cottage
Wordsworth's Chair from Rydal Mount.

KENDAL
E. H. Booth & Co. Ltd.
ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN
45, Highgate, Kendal
Try our Local-made Blackcurrant, Damson & Raspberry Jam

LANCASHIRE

ACCRINGTON
MOFFITT BROS.
ANNUAL SUMMER SALE
Now Proceeding
Bargains in All Departments
8 to 12, Church Street Tel. 2568

C. A. LANGHAM
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser
31 BANK STREET TEL. 2557

ROLAND SWALLOW
GOLDSMITH and JEWELLER
(Certificate)
Repairs a Speciality
7 BLACKBURN ROAD

EDWARD TIPPING
Grocer and Provision Merchant
QUALITY SERVICE PRICE
MITCHELL'S DIADEM FLOUR
192, Blackburn Road and 50, Abbey St.

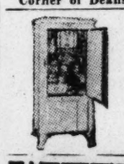
R. McKNO
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
92 BLACKBURN RD. (Gentlemen)
3, STATION RD. (Ladies)

BLACKPOOL
HOWARTH'S
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Underwear
Ladies' Print Overalls
ST. JOHNS MARKET, BLACKPOOL
FLEETWOOD MARKET, *Fridays Only*

BLACKPOOL—Cleveleys
INGHAM'S
8 ROSSALL ROAD, CLEVELEYS
Underwear, Shirts, Nightdresses
Pyjamas, Gloves and Hosiery

BOLTON

FOR
JEWELLERY
Watches
Time-pieces
Silver Ware
Pewter Ware
Cut Glass Ware
etc., etc.
PRESTONS Ltd.
Corner of Deansgate and Bank Street


FISHER RAWORTH & CO., Ltd.
16 and 18 Oxford St., BOLTON. Tele. 172

WHITEHEADS
Foremost in Fashion & Fully Guaranteed
FURS
THE FUR STORE
DEANSGATE, BOLTON

LIVERPOOL
S. & J. GOULD
Furriers and Ladies' Tailors
HALF-YEARLY SALE. Summer models in two-piece coats and frocks, 3½ to 7½ gns. Man Tailored Costumes 3 gns., Afternoon Gowns all sizes.
BASNETT STREET Tel.: Royal 459

REED & SON
Buy Gold
We buy and sell old and new jewellery, old and new silver and gold, fine plate, etc.
6 AND 8 MT. PLEASANT
(Near Adelphi Hotel)

Harold E. Cubley
Limited
Decorations—Furnishings
2 HARDMAN STREET Royal 2583

Salisbury Laundry Ltd.
Shirts and Collars a Speciality
Ladies' Tweed Coats Cleaned 2/9
SMITHDOWN ROAD Tel: Wavertree 588

Gib-Drinkwater
Individual gowns and hats at reasonable prices.
5 BOLD STREET ROYAL 1042

BOODLE & DUNTHORNE
JEWELLERS
35 LORD STREET
Gifts at All Prices

J. Collinson & Co.
Established 1931
34-36 BOLD STREET Royal 2618
Exclusive Footwear. Agent for Cantilever Shoes

LANCASHIRE

LIVERPOOL (Continued)
You can be sure of 3 things at Bon Marché
GOOD VALUE
GOOD QUALITY
GOOD TASTE
Bon Marché Clothes are like that
BON MARCHÉ
THE FASHION STORE
Church & Basnett Sts. Liverpool

GEORGE HENRY LEE
THE FASHION STORE
AND COMPANY LIMITED

Quality for Quality
Liverpool's Lowest Prices
T. & S. BACON LTD
ESTABLISHED 1825
Salon for Exclusive men's wear at everyday prices.
BOLD ST., LIVERPOOL

OWEN OWEN
First for Fashions, Fabrics, Furniture and Furnishings
OWEN OWEN Ltd.
CLAYTON SQUARE, LIVERPOOL

You Can Get All Nationally Advertised Foods at
COOPERS
CHURCH STREET, LIVERPOOL

Armstrongs
HATS OF DISTINCTION
Day and Evening Gowns, Coats, Sports Wear
12 Allerton Road, Liverpool
Phone Wavertree 139

LYTHAM—ST. ANNES
W. H. Bowker & Son
BUTCHERS
24, Wood Street, St. Annes-on-the-Sea
Highest Quality Beef, Lamb, Pork and Veal
The Best Meating Place for All
TEL. ST. ANNES 381

MANCHESTER
Dickson & Robinson
Limited
SEEDSMEN TO H. M. THE KING
Garden and Farm Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, Roses, etc.
Catalogue free. Please ask for it.
CATHEDRAL STREET MANCHESTER

Eversoft Upholstery
Pure materials. Made entirely by us in our new workshop.
HONEST UNDER THE COVER
Double Spring, All Hair Stuffing
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6
SETTEES from £8.19.6
100 Sets of Upholstery from £10 to £137.10.0
Two Acres of Showrooms
J. & J. SHAW Ltd.
70 Oxford Street, Manchester
also at Compton Furnishing Co. Ltd.
Basnett Street, Liverpool

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions and Home Furnishings
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, Manchester

J. Edwards & Son
61 DEANSGATE

"Queen" ROYAL Shoes QUALITY
MANCHESTER

GIFTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
Handbags, Jewellery, Stationery, Leather Goods, Novelties
A. & S. Walker Limited
King St., Market St. and Victoria St.

CHARLES COOK
8 MOULT STREET
TAILOR
FOR
Ladies and Gentlemen
NOTED BREECHES HOUSE
(Opp. Royal Exchange)
Tel. Blackfriars 5528

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

LANCASHIRE

OLDHAM
John W. Holt
Incorporated Insurance Broker
All Classes of
INSURANCE
Arranged
Union Bank Chambers, Mossley
Tel. Nos. Mossley 42 and 31

ROCHDALE
Rochdale's Leading Florist
E. APPLEBY
4 & 6 CHEETHAM ST.
ROCHDALE
Flowers from the Nurseries daily
Tel. 3816

Farrars
173 to 181 Yorkshire St. Tel. 3402
Ladies' Dresses, Coats and Millinery, Gloves, Corsets, Hosiery and Underwear, Children's Complete Outfitters

Rona
Millinery, Exclusive Gowns and Suits
216 Yorkshire St. Tel. 3664

S. & S. SENIORS
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors and Outfitters
RAINCOAT SPECIALISTS
Smart Wear for Boys and Girls
TEL. 3931 BAILLIE ST.

SOUTHPORT
WALLIS-MAXWELL
Certified Foot Expert and Bootmaker
Foot Comfort our first consideration.
6 CHAPEL STREET EASTBANK ST. END

BROADBENTS
The Foremost Fashion House Extend Their Welcome
Do You Need New Suitcases for Your Holidays?
BOOTHROYDS
Have A Fine Selection

WIGAN
LAMB & BULLOCK
Beef and Pork Butchers
Corned Beef and Pickled Tongues constantly on hand
4 MARKET STREET, WIGAN

NORTHUMBERLAND

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE
C. H. BROWN, Ltd.
Grocers, Stationers, Newsagents
Acorn Road, Jesmond
Newlands Road, Jesmond
Brentwood Avenue, Jesmond
80, Heaton Road, Heaton
1, Railway Street, Jarrow
225, Whitley Road, Whitley Bay
Tel. Newcastle 26818

Dodds & Bulman
Coats, Gowns, Costumes, Hosiery and Sports Wear. Furs Cleaned, Repaired and Remodelled Estimates Given. 122, Northumberland Street. (Late of Jas. Coxon & Co.)

Two Ball Lonnen Garage
West Road. (Top of Denton Bank) Newcastle-on-Tyne
Everything for the Motorist, Castrol Lubrequipment.
CALL HERE FOR PETROL, OIL, etc.
Telephone 33262

"BRADBURN"
THE CENTURY ESTABLISHED DYERS AND CLEANERS
66, Northumberland St., Newcastle-on-Tyne 'Phone 22787
8, Station Rd., Whitley Bay 'Phone 388

Exclusive Gowns, Coats
Cardigan suits and hats, moderately priced. Obtainable at
Mesdames PERRY & WELBOURN
151 and 153, Northumberland Street
Tel. 26716 Newcastle-on-Tyne

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

NOTTINGHAM
BON MARCHE
3 THE POULTRY MARKET PLACE
Twilfit and W. F. corsets, Vedonis, Wolsey, etc., underwear. Morley's, Wolsey and Balbriggan Hosiery, Neckwear, etc.
Specialists in Maids' Wear

MOTOR SERVICE CO.
(NOTTINGHAM) Ltd.
BROXTOWE STREET, SHERWOOD
Specialists in high-class repairs and maintenance.
Single cars or fleets of commercial vehicles kept in perfect running repair by contract for any period.
KEEN COMPETITIVE PRICES.
Individual attention for every customer.
TELEPHONE NO. 65287

Whetton's Ltd.
Shoes
Foot Comfort and Fashion Fitted by Experts
15, MARKET STREET Phone 45450

W. E. HORNSEY
PRINTING A Speciality
Account Books, Table Stationery, etc., etc.
18 GOLDSMITH ST. Phone 3035

MANSFIELD
WILLMAN
White Hart Street
For Best-Class Printing
Poster-Writing
Stationery, Books, etc.

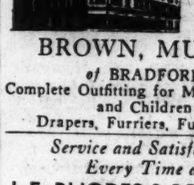
SHROPSHIRE

OSWESTRY
All Styles of Lotus and Delta Footwear
Stocked by
EMILY JONES
34 WILLOW STREET

YORKSHIRE

BRADFORD
Austin
"Britain's Most Popular Car"
50 DISTINCT MODELS FROM £105
Models to suit every need and pocket; there are:
"SEVENS", "TEN-FOURS"
"TWELVE-FOURS"
"TWELVE-SIXES"
"SIXTEENS" and "TWENTYS"

FREE TRIALS
Anywhere, Anytime, without the slightest obligation
Part Exchanges and Confidential
Deferred Payment Terms arranged by the Company, if and when desired.
AUSTIN CAR
Yorkshire County Distributors
CENTRAL GARAGE
Limited
TOWN HALL SQUARE
BRADFORD
and
WOODHOUSE LANE,
LEEDS
'Phone, Bradford 7914 (4 lines)
'Phone, LEEDS 21591 (3 lines)
J. Russell Rose, Managing Director


The *"Quality"* Store for 30 Miles Around
Tel. 2890 (8 lines)
BROWN, MUFFS'
of BRADFORD
Complete Outfitting for Men, Women, and Children
Drapers, Furriers, Furnishers

Service and Satisfaction Every Time at
J. F. RHODES & SONS, LTD.
PROVISION EXPERTS and really
HIGH CLASS GROCERS
54 KIRKGATE, BRADFORD Tel. 2786-7
Branches also at
2 and 4 Heinelberg Road (Toller Lane)
311 Legrams Lane, Bradford
45 Otley Road, Headingley
61 Boar Lane, Leeds

SYDNEY PEARSON
COSTUMIER and FURRIER
MILLINERY
and HOSIERY SPECIALISTS
28-32 DARLEY ST. 'Phone 4515

For a Brighter Outlook
CONSULT
CHAS. A. BROWN
Window Cleaning, Limewashing, and General Contractor. 8a BOWER STREET. Telephone 2186

STURDY TRAVEL GOODS
SMART UMBRELLAS
BEAUTIFUL HANDBAGS
R. CHADWICK Ltd.
39 Tyrrel Street

The RALEIGH CAFE
Morning Refreshments, Light Luncheons, Afternoon Teas. Quickly Served
Now open on Saturdays until 8:30 p. m.
3, NEW IVEGATE (*Opposite Brown, Muff's*)

EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN
Special offer of Garden Shelters, 6ft. x 3ft. Folding Wood Frame, Striped Cover, at 15/-.
British Lawn Mowers fro m17/6.
TAYLOR & PARSONS Ltd.
Bond Street and Aldermanbury.
(Open every Saturday until 8 p. m.)

GERTRUDE WOOD
Millinery—Gowns—Coats
Smart and Exclusive Models
31 Bradford Road, Shipley
Telephone Shipley 1396

THOMAS NEWBOULT
Printer and Manufacturing Stationer
Shearbridge Works. Phone 5301
ENQUIRIES SOLICITED
ESTIMATES FREE.

FRANK W. ROBINSON
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor for
COATS, COSTUMES, GOWNS and RAINCOATS
18 Dirkhill Road Telephone 7684

HALIFAX
HILLMAN MINX
BEST IN ITS CLASS
Family Saloon £159
County Garage
HOPE STREET
Tel. 2586 HALIFAX

SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS!
Why wear that short tunic shirt when you can have one made to your own measurements with collars to match?
W. D. THWAITE TEL. 4892 EST. 1884
THE SHIRT SHOP, 40 Northgate (Opposite Bottom of Broad Street)
All kinds of Shirtings in stock. Blue Jackets, Overalls, etc. Customers' own material made up

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realise the value of his advertising investment.

HALIFAX (Continued)
FURNITURE DECORATIONS
CARPETS FABRICS
LINENS BEDDING
SIMPSONS
SILVER STREET
HALIFAX
Est. 1813 Tel. 3733
Yorkshire's Leading Furnishers
Also at London and Blackburn

GRIMES
for Travelling Equipment
For Train, Car, or Steamer
10, Silver St., Hx. Tel. 3996

For

YORKSHIRE

LEEDS (Continued)

SCHOFIELDS
The HEADROW LEEDS
The Store with a Spirit of Friendly Service.
LADIES' & CHILDREN'S COMPLETE OUTFITTERS.

Misses Walker
Hairdressing and Beauty Culture
(35 Years' Experience)
Perfection in Permanent Waves
1 LANDS LANE, LEEDS
Tel. 29084 (2 lines)
Also at WOOD STREET, WAKEFIELD
Diplomas and Prize Winners
Eugene System Permanent Waving

MRS. FIELDS
Fancy Draper and Hosier
11, OTLEY ROAD, Headingley, Leeds

A. E. ASTBURY
Painter and Decorator
2 Norwood Terrace, Victoria Road
Leeds

CAFÉ ROYAL
late Abbott's
CONFECTIONERS and CATERERS
Austhorpe Road, Cross Gates, Leeds
Tel.: 80 Cross Gates

C. H. & F. LAX
BUILDERS
Dwelling Houses · Clock Buildings · Business Premises
HAREHILLS, LEEDS.
Estate Development

YOUR BAKERS
The House of Dodds
(W. Tarbotton)
Over 200 awards for goodness.
The Parade, Headingley — Phone 53280
And Town Street, Armley — Phone 38487

Our Decorator
J. W. BRETT
Decorative Painter and Wallpaper Merchant
300 KIRKSTALL ROAD, LEEDS
Telephone Headingley 52056 and 52429

Isaac Stephenson Ltd.
121 KIRKGATE, LEEDS, and
99 CODWIN STREET, BRADFORD
ENGLISH MEAT PURVEYORS
(Humane Methods)
Telephone Leeds 20077; Bradford 2499

WETHERALDS'
— The Decorators —
for all classes of Interior and Exterior Decoration
Church Work a Speciality
147 Park Lane, Leeds, 1. Tel: 23784

SCARBOROUGH

All kinds of Bread and Confectionery
WALLIS BAKERY Ltd.
6 NEWBOROUGH · 5 Tel. 944
We sell Gunstones Chocolate Biscuits

F. GREATHEAD
ELECTRICAL AND RADIO ENGINEER
9 Huntriss Row · Phone 775
Electrical and Wireless Accessories

Library, Leather Goods
Post Cards, China
ALBERT HOLLOWAY
82 Newborough St. · 13 RAMSHILL RD.
The Spa Bookstall

SHEFFIELD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Sharrow 51682, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
82 MONTGOMERY ROAD, NETHER EDGE
Look for the England display advertising in the news section.

Don't burn money
burn
OXCROFT COAL
E. A. STEVENSON
Colliery Agent, Coal and Coke Contractor
141 NORFOLK ST., SHEFFIELD, 1
Phones Sheffield 23814, 23185 and 24894

PRICE & CO.
BROOMHILL
for High Class
Ladies' Merchandise
moderately priced

John Gregory & Son
(John A. Gregory)
Accounts for Taxation
Estate Management
Insurances—All Classes
Agents for Leeds Permanent Building Soc.
Enquiries: 24 Norfolk Row. Phone 20823

SANDERSON'S LTD.
PRINTERS, TICKET and POSTER WRITERS
can do the sort you need.
Tel. 22690
9/11 Watson Walk, Sheffield, 1

For Boys' Clothes
Stewart & Steward
(Sheffield) Ltd.
48-52 PINSTONE STREET
TELEPHONE 20790

Alfred Grindrod & Co.
HEATING, VENTILATING AND DOMESTIC ENGINEERS
122-126 CHARLES STREET

Melling Bros
for Tasteful House Decorations
BUILDERS · PLUMBERS · CONTRACTORS
Balfour Road
Telephone 41535 · Estimates Free

MARION NAYLOR
Gown Specialist and Ladies' Outfitter
Moderate Prices · Inspection Invited.
160 ABBEYDALE ROAD SOUTH. 7

All Modern Electrical Appliances
for your Home supplied by
HAROLD HOULT
Water Heaters, Fires · Refrigerators, Cleaners, Irons
6 FRICKLEY ROAD

YORKSHIRE

SHEFFIELD (Continued)

Everything Electrical
James W. Rippon
Electrical Contractor
32 ARUNDEL STREET · Tel. 20438

WAKEFIELD

EAVESTAFF
Small Grand Piano
66 Gns.
CHAS. R. COE
Tel. 2982 Cross Square
Cash or Terms

C. A. BROTHERTON
Specialist in Millinery, Gloves, Blouses, Underwear, Hosiery and Neckwear
11, BULL RING, WAKEFIELD

Scotland

EDINBURGH

Old Glamis Fabrics
and
LEE COVERINGS
a Speciality
JOHN TAYLOR & SON LTD.
110 PRINCES STREET
Phones 22206-7-8

JAMES GRAY & SON
Ironmongers by appointment to His Majesty the King
89 George Street
EDINBURGH
Everything for the
PICNIC
LUNCHEON BASKETS
NON-Breakable THERMOS
BALANDASTA WARE
James Gray & Son
89 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH.
TELEPHONE 24186

New Season's Flower Honey
George Gibson & Son
Lea & Perrins' Mayonnaise and Salad Cream
44 Queensferry Street · Tel. 25146 and 7

Maimai Street
Gowns and Frocks
Curtains and Loose Covers
Interior Decoration
PERSONALITY
30 FREDERICK STREET · Tel. 21778

LADIES' TAILOR and FURRIER
Furs Remodelled and Cleaned
Fur Collar and Cuffs to Any Coat
Coats and Dresses Ready to Wear
ROBERT BOA
9 ATHOLL PLACE · Tel. 22939

GLASGOW

COUPAR
Fashionable Charming and Always Most Modestly Priced FURS
Personal attention is given to every order and alteration. You may rely always on expert service here.
COUPAR LTD.
241 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow
Telephone 2389 Douglas

Furnishing Fabrics
Our Stock is now complete with fresh designs from the British Industries Fair. We cordially invite you to inspect this fine range of Fabrics.
"The Honeycomb," the New Fabric. A real heavy reversible cloth of exceptional value, 48 in. wide, all colourings. Per yard, 3/3
"The Satinlea," an outstanding Fabric of rich appearance. Very heavy quality. Same both sides, with figured effect. 48 in. wide, all colourings. Per yard, 5/6
A. GARDNER & SON, Ltd.
36 JAMAICA ST., GLASGOW, C. 1
Established Over 100 Years

ALEXANDER SCOTT
Jeweller and Silversmith
62 BUCHANAN STREET GLASGOW
Oak Canteen for Six Persons, price £6
For Twelve Persons, price £15

When in Glasgow
Dine at COOPER'S
LUNCH and TEA ROOMS
Ingram Street
111 St. Vincent Street and The Café, Howard Street
Light Refreshment Service
Economical, Varied, Rapid
Cooper & Co. Stores Limited

W. MORLAND
Manufacturing Jewellers · Established 1863
Hand Craft Silver Celtic Art Jewellery
Beautiful Designs from 3/6
Choice Selection of Wedding Gifts, Watches, Clocks—Jewellery Repairs
371 SAUCHIEHALL STREET

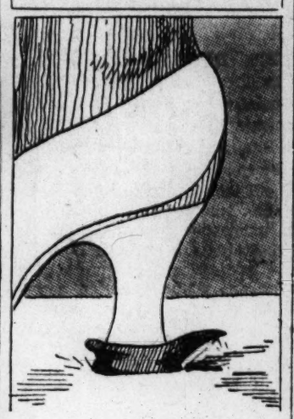
Ladies's Hairdressing
MARGARET TAYLOR
(Phyllis Earle Diplomas)
368 BATH ST. (Opp. King's Theatre)
Tel. 4595 Douglas
Coty's Toilet Preparations and Potter & Moore's Lavender Water stocked.

DAVID YOUNGER
Family Grocer and Provision Merchant
194 NORTH STREET (Charing Cross)
Tel. Douglas 160
Orders delivered in City and Suburbs
CARR'S Table Water Biscuits

WILLIAM BLAIR
FAMILY BUTCHER
We stand for perfection in Quality and Service.
22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON
Tel. Bridgeton 2616

Daily Features

With the Inventors



Heel Mudguard

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

NO MATTER how daintily ladies may trip across wet and muddy pavements, they will still be interested in this protector of their silk hosiery, invented by Richard Vogt, of West New York, N. J., and given U. S. Patent No. 1961267. A rubber cup-shaped form snugly fastens to the heel of milady's pump, its large rubber flange extending behind to discourage wet and dirt from daring to aspire upward. Of course after a lady has paid $14 for a pair of shoes, to get just the right slender line on the heel, she might object to wearing what appears to be an unconsciously acquired wad, which destroys symmetry.

In Lighter Vein

Profit

A colored man who worked at odd jobs had just completed mowing a lawn, and the lady who employed him came out to settle his bill. "How much do I owe you, Sam?"

"Now, Mrs. Harris, I ain't gwine to set no price."

"Why not?"

"It's this way, Mrs. Harris: I'd a lot rather have the 75 cents which you'll give me, than the 50 cents which I'd charge yo'all."

Strange Ground

A mountain man who rarely, if ever, visited a town of any size, drove into Statesville with his son, traveling in a decrepit car. Climbing out of the car on one of the main streets, the elderly man appeared fascinated by the pavement.

He scraped his feet on the hard surface, and turning to his son, remarked: "Well, I don't blame 'em for building a town here. The ground is too hard to plow, anyway."—*Montreal Star.*

The Difference

An inspector, examining a class in religious knowledge, asked the following question of a little girl, intending it for a catch: "What was the difference between Noah's Ark and Joan of Arc?"

He was not a little surprised when the child, answering, said: "Noah's Ark was made of wood and Joan of Arc was maid of Orleans."—*Montreal Star.*

Daily Anecdote

Hominy From the Latin

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

AT ONE of the Cabinet meetings during the Civil War, the question of rations for the army was discussed at some length. Later, the subject turned to the Latin language.

"I studied Latin once," remarked President Lincoln.

"Were you interested in it?" asked Secretary Seward.

"Well, yes, but I found some very curious things."

"What?" asked the Secretary.

"Well, there's the word 'hominy,' for instance. We have just ordered a lot of that stuff for the troops. I see how the word originated. I notice it came from the Latin word *homo*—a man. When we decline *homo*, it is: *homo*, 'a man'; *hominis*, 'of man'; *homini*, 'for man.' So you see 'hominy' being 'for man,' comes from the Latin. I guess those soldiers who don't know Latin will get along with it all right, though I won't rest real easy until I hear from the Commissary Department on it."

Brevities

Houston Post: Sculptors will tell you the line of beauty is a double curve, like the letter "S." Financiers think it is much more beautiful with a line through it, thus: $.

Los Angeles Times: The man who recently invented a lie detector tried it out on a fisherman the other day. He hasn't decided whether to try to repair the machine or build a new one.

Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: We don't care about returning to the 1926 level. Wasn't that about the time everybody was singing, "Yes, We Have No Bananas"?

New York Sun: The mint is reported ready to speed up production of silver dollars. Let's hope that the tailors are ready to reënforce trouser pockets.

Waiting for Breakfast

This Picture of Dixie (Left) and Gypsy Is One of the Most Appealing Yet Received by the Monitor Camera Club. Hats Off to Lotta W. Mead, of Atlanta, for Achieving Almost the Quality of an Etching in Her Enlargement.

Quotation for Today

TRULY great men have a curious undersense of powerlessness, feeling that the greatness is not in them, but thro' them—that they could not do or be anything else than God made them.—RUSKIN.

The Children's Corner

Spica—A Star Story

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Fourth of July had been a very hot day in the city suburb where little Gertrude lived, and everybody found it more comfortable to stay indoors until after sunset. With the sunset, however, a cool breeze sprang up and everybody was glad, because now they could enjoy the fireworks.

Gertrude's two cousins were spending the Fourth at her house, and they all had a long nap in the afternoon, because they were to sit up very late to enjoy the fireworks. Rolfe, the older cousin, was about Gertrude's age, but John was only 4, and this was the first night in his life that he had been up after dark. He was quite excited about it, and about "fireworks," which he had never seen.

Watching the Fireflies

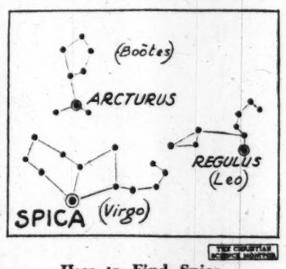
They waited on the lawn till it should be quite dark, because fireworks look best then. While it was still twilight, the fireflies began to show their pretty lights here and there. Sometimes they flew so high that they looked almost like stars. Mother said she thought them quite as pretty as fireworks. Little John liked them too.

Finally, as it grew darker, the stars, which had been shining unseen all day, began to be visible, and Gertrude, who had learned the names of some of the brightest, found it great fun to look for those she knew and tell her cousins about them. Little John, who had actually never seen stars before, thought they were the fireworks, which made the older children laugh. He clapped his hands when he saw the bright planet Jupiter shining in the southwest.

"It's a good time now," said mother, "while we're waiting for it to get darker, to find another first magnitude star, for they can be seen before the fainter ones appear. A little distance to the left of Jupiter you will see a star whose name is Spica, which means an ear of grain."

Everybody found it easily, a lovely white star which grew brighter as they watched it, and mother told them how it got its name.

Perhaps you have read Mr. Hawthorne's book of old Greek legends, "Tanglewood Tales." If so, you will remember the story of Mother Ceres, whose little daughter Proserpine was lost one day while gathering flowers in a spring meadow. Mother Ceres wandered all over searching for her. Her arms were full of golden wheat ears, and in her wanderings she dropped many of them. The great broad belt of tiny stars which we call the Milky Way, and which, at this season of the year, spans the sky in the east from north to south, is called by some nations the Yellow Way, because they fancied it was formed by the golden grains which Ceres dropped.



How to Find Spica

Hundreds of years ago, when people first traced pictures among the stars, they traced the figure of Mother Ceres, and they called the beautiful star which shines in her left hand, Spica.

South of Arcturus

The children were so interested in the story of the lovely star that they were quite surprised to find, when it was finished, that it had at last grown dark enough to set off the fireworks.

Spica isn't always in the same position with reference to Jupiter, but you can find it by knowing that it is always south of orange Arcturus, the star which shines in the tail of a large kite-shaped figure. And it is always to the west of red Antares, in the constellation Scorpio. The figure of Ceres, or Vigo, as the books call her, is very large and faint and not always easy to trace, but Spica is bright and lovely. Find it soon, for it is rapidly setting toward the west, following Regulus, the bright star in the handle of the big sickle.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies.

For the One-Legged Man

AGRISLED old tattooed sailor, who had a cork leg, used to sit in shop windows in Chicago and draw crowds. From his trousers he would remove a piece of goods, and, sitting on a cobbler's bench with hammer and tacks handy, he would put on a patch. Smoothing the piece of goods out meticuously, he would arch his rough, red neck, surveying it with much pride. Then he would stick a row of tacks into it around the edge and whang them into his leg with the hammer. The store was glad to pay him well for this good-natured advertising stunt.

John F. G.

Huck-a-Back Luncheon Sets

IT IS a simple matter to run colored threads in oblong pieces of fringed huck-a-back, and the amateur can make the prettiest and cheapest luncheon sets imaginable. One girl who makes them for sale will take orders to match colors in china or glassware. She sells many sets for shower gifts to brides as well as to housewives for porch table use and breakfast sets. Margaret C. R.

A Word a Day

What's in a Name—XXII

(This department is devoted on Tuesdays to a discussion of surnames)

BUNKER HILL of historic memory owes its name to a doughty warrior named *Bunker* whose real name was *Bon Cœur*, the equivalent of the English *Goodheart*.

Compounds of the French *bon* are found in American directories as in *Bonneau, Bonnard, Bonneteau. Bonney* and *Bonnet* are also common in northern cities. *Berger*, the French term for *Shepherd*, is also frequently met with. Its diminutive *Bergeron*, or "little shepherd," is not uncommon. The French *Dupuy* has become the American *Depew*, a name which that famous wit and orator, Mr. Chauncey Depew, made world known. (*Dupuy* is the origin of our word "pew.")

The name *Lasalle*, which is local in origin, is the same in meaning as the English, *Hall* or *Sale*, and flourishes side by side with these native forms. The German *Stein* and the English *Stone*, rub elbows with each other in lists of traders; so do *Zimmerman* and *Carpenter*. The simplex, *vimmer*, meaning "room," is also popular as a surname.

The names *Anderbrugg* and *Vorderbrugg*, found in Chicago and other directories, are compound local names that take in both the preposition and the article. In these also appear that ancient Teutonic name *Eberhardt*, meaning "boar-strong," a name first borne by some of those sturdy Vikings whose exploits are recorded in Scandinavian Sagas.

Your Camera

Enlargements

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

THE beginner is apt to become confused by the great number and grades of enlarging paper that are on the market. It is well to bear in mind that just as in the case of developing-out paper, there are enlarging papers for almost all kinds of negatives. Exceptional contrasting papers are used for extremely thin negatives. I would never enlarge a negative which required this particular degree of contrast unless the negative was very valuable or impossible to retake. The results are far from being satisfactory, and it seems better to discard the negative than to enlarge and obtain a print that is not pleasing.

For the beginner I think that at least at the start he should attempt to enlarge only those negatives which give a well-balanced print on a normal grade of paper. After the processing of this paper has become learned, it is time enough to try some of the more difficult subjects.

At the start, it seems important that before making an enlargement the novice use test strips in order to ascertain the correct exposure, thereby saving money. A full sheet of paper may be cut into strips about an inch wide and an exposure made across the center of the negative. This will give an idea of the time required at a small cost and result in much improved work. Throughout the entire process care and time should be used.

It is impossible to make a success of photography unless one is willing to study every process.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M.A.

Anathema Maran-atha

IN THE King James Version, turning to I Corinthians 16:22, we find: "If any man love not the Lord Jesus Christ, let him be Anathema Maran-atha"; a rendering which—in view of the fact that "Anathema" is known to mean "accursed"—might well lead the reader to suppose that "Maran-atha" simply intensified the condemnation; and this seems to have been the view of the translators.

There is, now, however, general agreement among scholars that "Maran-atha" represents two words which are Aramaic, not Greek, and that the sense they express is in no sense a curse. Hence it is now usual to read a period after "Anathema," and take "Maran-atha" by itself, reading it either, "Maran atha" ("Our Lord comes," or "will come") or else, "Marana tha" ("O Lord! come!"), thus forming either a pious statement, or a wish, before Paul's closing benediction (verse 23f).

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Halfway In Is Halfway Out

(Springfield Scottish Rite Magazine)
Springfield, Ill.

TWO men were talking the other day, one of whom had met with serious reverses. One misfortune after another had come his way, until he was scarcely able to think things through.

"How deep into trouble can a man get?" he inquired, suddenly.

"How far can a man go into the woods?" the other man countered.

"I'm not in a mood for riddles," said the troubled one. "I'll give up. What is the answer?"

"It is not a riddle. A man can go into the woods only to the middle of the woods; after that, if he keeps moving in any direction, he is on his way out of them.

"Put it another way. Night continues to come until the stroke of twelve; after that the dawn is coming."

For the Scrapbook

Family Commandments

(Lydia Lion Roberts, in Home Department Magazine)

1. Thou shalt work together for the peace and comfort of the home, that it may welcome the stranger, shelter the friend, protect the children, and inclose the family in security.
2. Thou shalt play together for the relaxation and recreation of each one and the refreshment of all.
3. Thou shalt laugh together with the gayety that lightens burdens and sweetens the days.
4. Thou shalt rejoice together, meeting each day with courage and grace, in unselfish promotion of good to each and all.
5. Thou shalt weigh values together, keeping a sense of proportion so that lesser things are laid aside for the greater.
6. Thou shalt be tolerant together, with respect for each other, being considerate of feelings, fair to opinions, and encouraging to new ideas.
7. Thou shalt bear together whatever may befall, strengthening each the other in tenderness and understanding.
8. Thou shalt serve together, the home, the community, the nation, with eyes that see great opportunities even afar off, for without vision the family perishes.
9. Thou shalt love together, with love for each other that shall be the outward expression of the inner power that glorifies whatever it touches, so that with love there is nothing common, but all is beautiful.
10. Thou shalt be loyal together to the home established and maintained by each for the good of all, remembering that the house is made by willing hands, the home by loving hearts, and that from the foundation of one happy home joined with other happy homes rises a better world.

What They Say

Democracy

"We can have democracy only as long as we are worthy of it."—*Newton D. Baker.*

Time for Discard

"When a rule of etiquette adds nothing of value to beauty, to comfort, to ease or to happiness it is a useless rule which may as well be thrown into the discard."—*Emily Post.*

Frank Facts

"Peace among nations never will be achieved by phrases that soothe the spirit and mean nothing, but only by looking facts boldly and steadily in the face."—*A. Lawrence Lowell.*

The Theme

"The history of the world is the record of man in quest of his daily bread and butter."—*Hendrik Willem Van Loon.*

Effort

"Although better times may be just around the corner they will not make the turn by accident."—*Christian F. Reisner, D.D.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Not a Radio Hound*

By CARMACK

Today I was having a quiet snooze upstairs-.
Suddenly I woke up and heard a lot of laughing and talking —
"Hm-m-Company!" I said to myself as I scooted downstairs —
But fiddlesticks-it was just some people talking on the radio —
Gr-r-I wonder how many times I'm going to be tricked by that thing!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of
The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, Executive Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Associate Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Government by Strike

"WHOM the gods would destroy they first make mad," and as an expression of madness surely the general strike must rank second only to war. In its folly and futility the struggle now engulfing San Francisco is no exception. Indeed, it would be more easily explained as the work of the false and malign deities of some modern mythology than as the attempt of intelligent and Christian men to settle the conditions of employment.

Actually the original cause of the trouble in San Francisco has almost sunk from sight. It was the effort of the stevedores to obtain recognition of their International Longshoremen's Association, revived under NRA after fourteen years' domination by company unions. The two real issues, recognition of the union and control of the "hiring halls"—through which, according to the workers, shipowners practice discrimination—do not appear sufficiently vital, either to employers or employees, to paralyze a great city.

* * *

In fact, last week, after two months of struggle, the shipowners agreed to arbitrate. But meanwhile other marine crafts had entered the mêlée and under a united-front plan, settlement of one dispute required settlement of all. In San Francisco there is some feeling that the Roosevelt Administration did not make enough effort to mediate, although the Regional Labor Board intervened and later a special Longshoremen's Board was set up to promote a settlement. Both failed.

Shipping was tied up and there were riots and bloodshed. Local authorities stepped in. Gradually labor sentiment became aroused and the teamsters, without striking themselves, refused to move strike-breaking trucks. Later they called a sympathetic strike as did other unions. Then the independent demands of such groups as the employees of the Market Street Railway were thrown into the kettle. And on Saturday the San Francisco Central Labor Council ordered a general strike. Thus specific grievances have become submerged in divergent and emotional movements. The attack falls on all employers of union labor whether just or unjust. The strike seems to have become a surge of sentiment rather than a drive toward any definite objective. It is not at all clear that granting the longshoremen's demands would now bring peace.

* * *

This very generalized, amorphous nature of a general strike is one of its two great weaknesses. The other is that it is a weapon which can reach employers only through the public. If it has any rational purpose, that purpose is so to inconvenience the public that popular protest will force compliance with the demands of the workers. But instead the public is antagonized and turns against Labor. The issue is transformed almost inevitably from a contest between employers and employees—in which there may be much sympathy for the workers, as there appears to have been in California—into a struggle between Labor and government.

For to throttle the activity of a community is to deny rights which government is set up to maintain. Even where unions succeed in maintaining order, they are usurping a prerogative of government, for order is maintained only under conditions they decree. Even to provide, as the workers have in San Francisco, that supplies and services shall be continued in certain prescribed channels is to set up an intolerable alternate government.

When the issue is thus drawn there can be but one result. Society as represented by its constituted government will not submit. And the more complete the paralysis imposed by the general strike the more certain is its failure. Short of actual revolution it cannot succeed. That is proven by all the history of general strikes. England, Sweden and Austria have given ample demonstration of the fact. And the labor leaders in San Francisco who are not too young must recall what happened in 1919 when 55,000 workers tied up another Pacific coast city, Seattle. Indeed, the result has always been not merely failure but reaction.

* * *

Thus much as one may sympathize with the workers' desire for better standards, much as one may feel that employers who by their strength impose oppressive conditions are also guilty of violence, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that only madness could have brought on the general strike in San Francisco. If Labor wanted to pave the path for Fascism in the United States it could choose no better way than to let this madness spread, as it threatens to do.

The public, particularly that part living in a hundred other great cities, which can most vividly imagine the plight of San Francisco, is already turning toward reaction. But this is a madness from which we should expect a quick awakening. And by fair and unalarmed consideration, indeed by prayer for such awakening, the rest of the country can help bring sanity and Christianity into operation in San Francisco.

Stabilizing Money

EVERY month that passes without an alteration of the official gold content of the dollar adds to the hope on the part of business that the dollar has found its level and will be allowed to stay where it has been put. With President Roosevelt on his way to Hawaii it seems unlikely that the figure of 59.06 per cent of the former gold value will be changed before his return to Washington. The conspicuous absence of any Administration spokesman of the commodity dollar or managed currency at the Virginia Institute of Public Affairs, where other phases of the New Deal were actively represented and where money was under particular discussion, gives an inkling that manipulation will remain adjourned and a foundation be laid for stabilizing the dollar at its present parity with gold.

A year or more ago the adoption by the President of the goal of a dollar of stable purchasing power regardless of gold content was a signal for great expectations. Why is it that now the greatest hopes are based on a reversal of that policy and the maintenance of a dollar of fixed gold content regardless of buying power?

The reasons are perhaps threefold. The first is that the hopes of an automatic reaction in the form of higher prices from the gold devaluation of the dollar have been largely disappointed, except, perhaps, that part of the improvement in prices of cotton and wheat can be attributed to that cause.

In the second place, it has been realized that a stable price level denies to the consumer the benefit of a normal and gradual lowering of prices due to improvement of technique in industry, and it does not insure that these benefits will be proportionately shared with the consumer in his other capacity as a worker. Thus an unbalance may be built up that will upset the price level regardless of monetary efforts to maintain it.

The third reason, and one which is making a growing impression, is the discovery in practice of what critics predicted, namely, that a nationalistic managed currency would make foreign exchange extremely unreliable and therefore make foreign trade extremely difficult. Gradually it is being recognized—and it was emphasized by about three-fourths of the economists at the round table on money in the Institute of Public Affairs—that recovery from world depression requires a restoration of world trade, and that this in turn requires an international or gold monetary standard.

Does this mean, then, that the once acclaimed goal of a dollar of stable purchasing and debt-paying power is no longer desirable? Hardly. Rather that other considerations are more desirable or pressing and that more needs to be learned about money before it will be known how to achieve this and other objectives.

It is clear that the fostering of any kind of stability, monetary or economic, depends in part on coöperation between central banks of various countries, on the judgment of business men, on wage and social policies and the budgets of governments. It depends still more on the human psychological factors involved in those two great disturbers, war and inflation, with their resultants, poverty and deflation. The more men achieve in stability of thought on a basis of progress and right, the more of it they will see reflected in their money and their economic activity.

L'Affaire Jones

IT HAS always been considered difficult to keep up with the Joneses. Their means seem to stay just a shade above one's own. Yet there is another reason for one's inability to keep up with them. They are so numerous! Perhaps this explains the Prince of Wales's recent inadvertence in calling John Paul Jones "Tom Jones." But to describe him as a pirate—that indeed was a sad mistake for the British heir to make.

The Prince's mistake occurred at Rugby while he was telling a story of an American lady who was showing her son that famous scene of Tom Brown's school days. "There, my son, was where Tom Jones went to school," she said. The Prince is reported to have added, "She mistook Tom Brown for Tom Jones, the American pirate." Far from being a pirate, John Paul Jones was an admiral bold. So bold that he sailed into British ports to damage British shipping during the Revolutionary War.

That, of course, was brazen enough to be piratical in British eyes. To add three insults to injury, this sea dog captured a British sloop off Carrickfergus; that sloop was named *Drake*, of glorious British renown; and John Paul was born a Scotsman! His exploit, according to an American historian, was "the first instance in modern naval warfare of the capture of a regular British man-of-war by a ship of inferior force." France and Russia made him an admiral for it. And the Prince made him a pirate, even as Sir Francis Drake was called a pirate by his victims.

The Clubs of London

DURING the comparatively recent past several famous West End London clubs have found it necessary to close. The Junior Athenæum shut a couple of years ago, the Cocoa Tree, founded in 1746, and haunt of Lord Byron, is no longer in existence, and the Wellington is also considering closing, while fairly recently the Garden and Lyceum clubs were compelled by economic necessity to merge. These changes may seem of small significance except to the members on the clubs' books, but at bottom they are a valuable commentary on social development in England.

The Dog Star may be reflected in a pool of water no larger than a dinner plate, and the decline of certain clubs is eloquent of the modern trend of things in England and the English character.

First of all, it indicates that the group of extremely wealthy people who lived in the West End of London before the war is being restricted. Then one man would be a member of half a dozen clubs, but this is now rarely the case. That equalization of the national riches which has partly come about in the last few years has both diminished the number of wealthy persons, and lessened the resources of those who remain. Secondly, membership of a club used to give social distinction, but progressive democratization has reduced the force of this inducement.

But the chief deduction that can be drawn from the decline of the club habit is the fact that there is now a much closer spirit of comradeship between men and women than there was in the last century. The typical London club is an exclusively male institution, and though many set aside a room for women guests, they have done so only grudgingly and unwillingly. The price they pay in lessening membership is indicative of one of the greatest changes that have taken place in post-war society.

Conversationally Speaking

CERTAIN subjects seem to come up for discussion with clocklike regularity. Like decimals, they keep on recurring. Hardly a year goes by without someone writing to the newspapers deploring the fact that china painting is a lost art, that collecting ferns is on the wane or that quilting is not what it used to be. And now a learned Frenchman has written a whole book bewailing the passing of the art of conversation.

According to the author, men and women no longer know how to talk interestingly because in this modern age everybody wants to talk about himself. This remark stirred up the critics, who dispatched stinging letters to the newspapers. One writer said that if a man cannot talk about himself or his work, about 98 per cent of humanity would be automatically barred from consideration as conversationalists.

Several other reasons were given by newspaper correspondents for the scarcity of good talk. It was noticeable, however, that no one suggested that perhaps the real reason the art languishes is because so few persons have anything to say and yet will insist on saying it.

It is of course quite possible that our modern craze for short cuts for everything has helped to reduce conversation to a minimum. Economy is the order of the day, even in the art of verbal intercourse. We have stripped our language (comic-stripped it, in fact) almost to the point of barrenness.

Of course, the supreme conversationalist is that *rara avis*, the person who can listen. The woman who says to a man, "Tell me about yourself," need never bother about uttering another sentence. He will do the rest, and when exhausted will depart in a glow to tell the world that at last he has met the ideal conversationalist.

An Unconquerable

Book of the Day

IT IS far too early for an impartial estimate of the Irish Rising of 1916 and of the men and women who took part in that and subsequent events. Certainly impartiality is the last thing one could expect from the PRISON LETTERS OF COUNTESS MARKIEVICZ (London, New York and Toronto: Longmans, Green. 6d.), or from the sympathetic biographical sketch with which the editor, Esther Roper, has introduced the letters.

Countess Markievicz was an Irish patriot, condemned to life imprisonment after the events of Easter Sunday, 1916, released and interned in 1918 for the "German Plot," and released again, only to see prisons from the inside off and on until 1923. The letters, which fill the second half of Miss Roper's volume were written by the Countess to her sister between the years 1916 and 1926.

Countess Markievicz was born Constance Gore-Booth, daughter of Sir Henry Gore-Booth, of Lissadell, County Sligo, sister of Eva Gore-Booth the poet (best loved perhaps for "The Little Waves of Breffny"), and wife of Count Casimir Markievicz, who was a Pole by race but a Russian subject. In her youth Constance was a beauty and a society favorite. She rode, hunted, painted, acted in the plays her husband produced, and generally allied herself with the Irish Renaissance. Gradually she became more and more interested in its patriotic side. In 1909 she instituted the Irish Scout movement, the Fianna Na h'Eireann, every member of which was pledged never to join any English armed force. At the time of the Lockout of 1913 she organized a food kitchen and milk depot for the poor of Dublin, and in 1916 she was enrolled in the Irish Citizen Army, lieutenant on the staff of James Connolly.

Her letters are the most gallant pieces of writing imaginable. "Remember, no one has it in his power to make me unhappy," she writes. "All that has happened to me seems to have opened such wonderful new doors." Of her transfer from Mountjoy Prison in Dublin to Aylesbury Prison in England, she says, "I had the loveliest journey over here." When others might lament she laughs and signs herself "Con(vict 12)."

Out of jail she was often on the run, dashing here and there, making speeches, writing from Somewhere in Ireland. "It is too funny seeing the expression on policemen's faces when I whizz by! There are very few women on bikes this winter, so a hunted beast on a bike is very remarkable."

She has many loyalties—to her cherished sister, her art, her little dog "Poppet"; and, of course, to "Kathleen ni Hoolihan," as Ireland's lovers have named their country. Most of all she was devoted to workingmen and women, and they returned her affection.

Violent partisanship and temperamental radicalism flood the pages of this book, but with these are candor, wit, and valor.

In addition to the letters and the biographical sketch, the editor has included a few poems and articles by Eva Gore-Booth and a preface by President de Valera.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG.

The Forgotten Woman

By T. B. WOODMORE

Business Manager, State Teachers College, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

BETTY DOE'S return for her services as a teacher in the public schools, a work often referred to as the foundation of America's democracy, is $40 a month for eight months in the year. She is twenty-five, has had three years' training in a state teachers college, and is regarded as an efficient teacher by the rural community in which she has taught for three years.

Approximately four-fifths of teachers in the United States are women. But most of the men in the profession are similarly underpaid. For instance, a young married man teaching and coaching in a large county high school located in a town of 9000 inhabitants, has an annual income of $607.50. He is an able teacher and successful coach, his football team having won the championship in his association. Then there are the several experienced and successful principals of first-class high schools in the same county, all with their B. A. degrees and at least one with the M. A. degree, receiving $100 a month for nine months, or the several capable young men with B. A. degrees teaching in another county for from $50 to $60 a month.

* * *

But the problem is primarily that of 800,000 women. The "big bad wolves" which they are facing are three. First, salaries are much lower than those for any other type of public service in the country. Two hundred and fifty thousand teachers are receiving less than $725 a year; thousands of them in the rural and village schools of the agricultural states have salaries of less than $500, while other thousands receive less than $400. In some of the large centers the plight of the teacher is just as tragic, since salaries fixed at much higher levels have not been available when due because of empty treasuries.

Teachers' salaries when compared with returns for other public services offer some striking contrasts. Postal clerks, in the classified service, receive from $1700 to $2100, with provisions for advancement. Workers in city halls are paid considerably more, and county officials pay their office girls more than teachers get, while receiving themselves from four to ten times the average annual salary paid teachers in their counties. In the business world, girls under twenty earn more in a month in the five-and-ten-cent stores than many teachers are paid, thanks to NRA. But as yet teachers have no codes.

Problem number two is the uncertainty of tenure coupled with the various prohibitions which restrict the field in which teachers may seek employment. Highly trained teachers who have given efficient and satisfactory service for a period of years have been summarily eliminated and inexperienced teachers elected in their places. In many instances, selection is not now so much a question of fitness and ability as a question of birthplace.

The third problem is oversupply. While there are more teachers with certificates than there are positions, there is no oversupply of trained teachers. Teachers, themselves, must assume much of the responsibility for this oversupply of certified teachers. They are, with the possible exception of the farmers, the most loosely organized group of workers. In few cases have they coöperated effectively in attempting to determine the standards for certification, the question of qualifications having been left largely to legislators who, as a rule, think in terms of votes. Teachers as a group might learn valuable lessons from some of the other professions as to the advantage of fixing and demanding of those who would enter the work, high standards of preparation.

* * *

These present problems were brought about in a large measure, of course, by the economic depression. But quite a part of the teacher's plight must be charged to poor leadership and management. The sense of proportion was lost during the last ten years to such an extent that education cannot now get its fair part of the total tax collections.

The orgy of public spending in that amazing decade has unquestionably contributed much to the present situation of the teacher. This condition is not confined to any particular part of the nation. Cleveland, Ohio, early in 1934 found itself struggling to meet its obligations. Detroit had in 1933 an indebtednesss of 18½ per cent of its assessed valuation, and its interest charge, figured at 5 per cent, represented approximately 19 per cent of its budget for the year. Los Angeles had in 1933 13½ per cent of its assessed valuation in obligations of indebtedness, and Philadelphia was paying approximately 29 per cent of its annual budget for debt service, while New York must expend 31 per cent of its present budget for debt service. States, counties and incorporated towns find themselves in a similar condition financially.

* * *

Because of this condition the future does not appear bright for teachers. Most of their salaries come from counties and cities, which must get their tax revenue largely from real estate, and these units have large obligations which must be paid, or repudiated. Most units will choose the honorable course and attempt to pay, and if salaries are not financed differently, there will be little chance for salary increases during the next few years.

To obtain any improvement in rural sections and villages requires that the determination of salaries and their payment be taken from local taxing units and controlled by the states. Wealth in the counties within a State varies widely, and equalization funds do not equalize educational opportunity nor the burdens of taxpayers.

Under existing salary arrangements the teachers within a State are subject to the opinions of a multitude of district, county and city board members, of county courts and city councils, and county and city superintendents. If the fixing and payment of salaries were a state function, a uniform salary would be established for the same qualification and service. The State can raise money for schools more easily and on a more equitable basis of taxation than counties and local taxing units.

* * *

If the schools really are to train the future citizen for intelligent participation in the nation's democracy, and for successful coöperation in the business and social life envisioned in the New Deal, the Federal Government must come to the rescue of the schools. An annual appropriation of $250,000,000 by the Federal Government for distribution to the states on some equitable basis for school use would mean approximately $10 for each child in the schools of the nation, and would be a tremendous help to the educational undertaking during the present period. It is possible that a large part of this amount could be diverted from appropriations of questionable value.

Another factor which would be a valuable contribution to the welfare of teachers is an improved educational management. A leading statistician early in 1934 estimated the misdirected educational expense of the country at $500,000,000 per year. There are, unquestionably, large savings possible by improved management, and in the interest of educational efficiency, as well as national recovery, the educational dollar must be spent in the way which will buy the greatest amount of educational service for the taxpayer.

Until the country awakes to the situation, many of these ministers at the shrine of human progress, these forgotten women, cannot put the NRA seal on their products, and the Blue Eagle from his proud perch in the shop window must continue to droop his head as they pass by.

North . . South . . East . . West

Is Evil More Contagious Than Good?

By FRANK L. PERRIN

IT WAS Job, you remember, who, lamenting his predisposition to look always for the worst rather than the best in human experience, said, "For the thing which I greatly feared is come upon me, and that which I was afraid of is come unto me." There is wise counsel and reassuring promise in the answer of Eliphaz, the Temanite, to Job's complaining. In both the apprehensive attitude of Job, that just man of the land of Uz, and the calm and encouraging words of his friend, the peoples of every country may today find an interesting parallel as well as reassurance.

Not with regularity, but with suggestive frequency, there are passed along in the United States, in these days of economic unrest, alarms and strident whisperings of plots and intrigues to undermine the existing form of government and to set up in its stead a rule of proletarian origin, managed, as in other countries similarly controlled, by a dictatorship. It is interesting, as we study the development of this evolutionary, or revolutionary, process, to observe that this so-called government by the masses, which is so generously prescribed by the theorists and doctrinaires, partakes not at all of democracy, but that it is always surrendered to or absorbed by some dominant individual or some self-established and self-perpetuating commission. Proletarianism is either a much abused or generally misunderstood term.

Recent disclosures in the course of the investigation now in progress under the sponsorship of a Senate Committee in Washington have seemed to arouse and increase the fears of the American people that the propagandists and agitators employed, either directly or indirectly, by the Third Internationale of Russia will finally be successful in their effort to destroy democracy in the United States. I wonder if any of us can recall a time within the last decade when these agents and prophets of unrest were inactive, or when apprehension did not fill the breasts of those prone to fear that evil might come upon them and upon all of us.

The people of the Americas, since the days when their political and religious independence was gained, have learned to put behind them, as undesired and unfit, all the nostrums and panaceas of absolutism in whatever form. They are as unwavering and as unshaken in their fidelity and loyalty to what has come to be known as the American form of government as were the patriots and statesmen who gave unsparingly to establish that Government.

It is not desired that anyone should regard lightly or carelessly the persistence and heedless determination with which the avowed enemies of democracy pursue their unwelcome efforts. The bill of particulars describing their campaign is thoroughly and convincingly documented. As to their intent and purpose, there is no doubt. It is not strange that, being themselves misled, they are unable to see what must be, in the final analysis, the futility of it all. Against the rock of an established democracy the waves of petty human discord have long broken and will continue to break. Righteousness in thought and action, when this righteousness is reflected in established government, is an impregnable defense.

But this standard of right, to remain a refuge in time of attack, must be preserved. It is to this preservation that the people of the United States must give thought today. We will not gain courage or renew our hope by listening to the persuasive arguments of discontent. Job learned that he brought into his own experience that which he most feared. His gaze wandered from the rock upon which faith and confidence are established.

Some day, or sometime, the people who just now feel that they are deeply concerned regarding the future welfare of their Government may pause to inquire as to the reasonableness or wisdom of providing an asylum for their avowed social and political enemies. Uncounted thousands of undesirable aliens, some regularly admitted to the country and many more illegally domiciled, are filling and marshaling the ranks of the army of discontent. They are abusing a hospitality either generously tendered or selfishly presumed. Within the limits of their power and influence they are doing whatever possible to incite class hatred and thus destroy the foundation of representative government.

How sensibly and sanely we appraise what we regard as the usual everyday hazards of our individual communal experiences, and yet how we incline to magnify the hazards of the combined whole which makes up state or nation! We repel, by these processes which we have found to be effective, the threatened attacks upon our homes or upon the persons in them. The large problem is no harder to solve by the same effective and ever available method. Evil, in whatever form it appears, has no power of its own to destroy or to trouble. This mesmerism of hatred of all established forms of government, attractive or fearful in its guise, is neither contagious nor capable of self-propagation. The prowler and the despoiler alarm us not at all in our hours of wakefulness. It is, as the sage said to Job, "When deep sleep falleth on men, fear came upon me, and trembling." We can all keep awake, if we will, in the hour of a common need.